

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Andorra, Armenia, Australia, etc.

Serbia's Gangsters Riding High on War and Inflation

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service BELGRADE—Alexander (Kucle) Kuczevic drove a red Porsche, wore Air Jordan sneakers, carried two pistols and lived his last month in the fanciest hotel in Serbia.



5,000 Rally in Madrid to Mark 17th Anniversary of Franco's Death Participants singing during ceremonies in Madrid as Spanish rightists marked the 17th anniversary of the death of Francisco Franco.

The UN confirms an outbreak of typhoid in Bosnia. Page 6.

international outcast. His fast life and flashy send-off point to the phenomenal rise of gangsterism in Serbia—and the precipitous fall of almost everything else. As inflation gallops along at 3 percent a day, as monthly incomes skid beneath monthly grocery bills, as the president of Yugoslavia complains that people in what is left of his country "are killed as easily as in the movies," large parts of the country's economy are passing into the hands of men with guns.

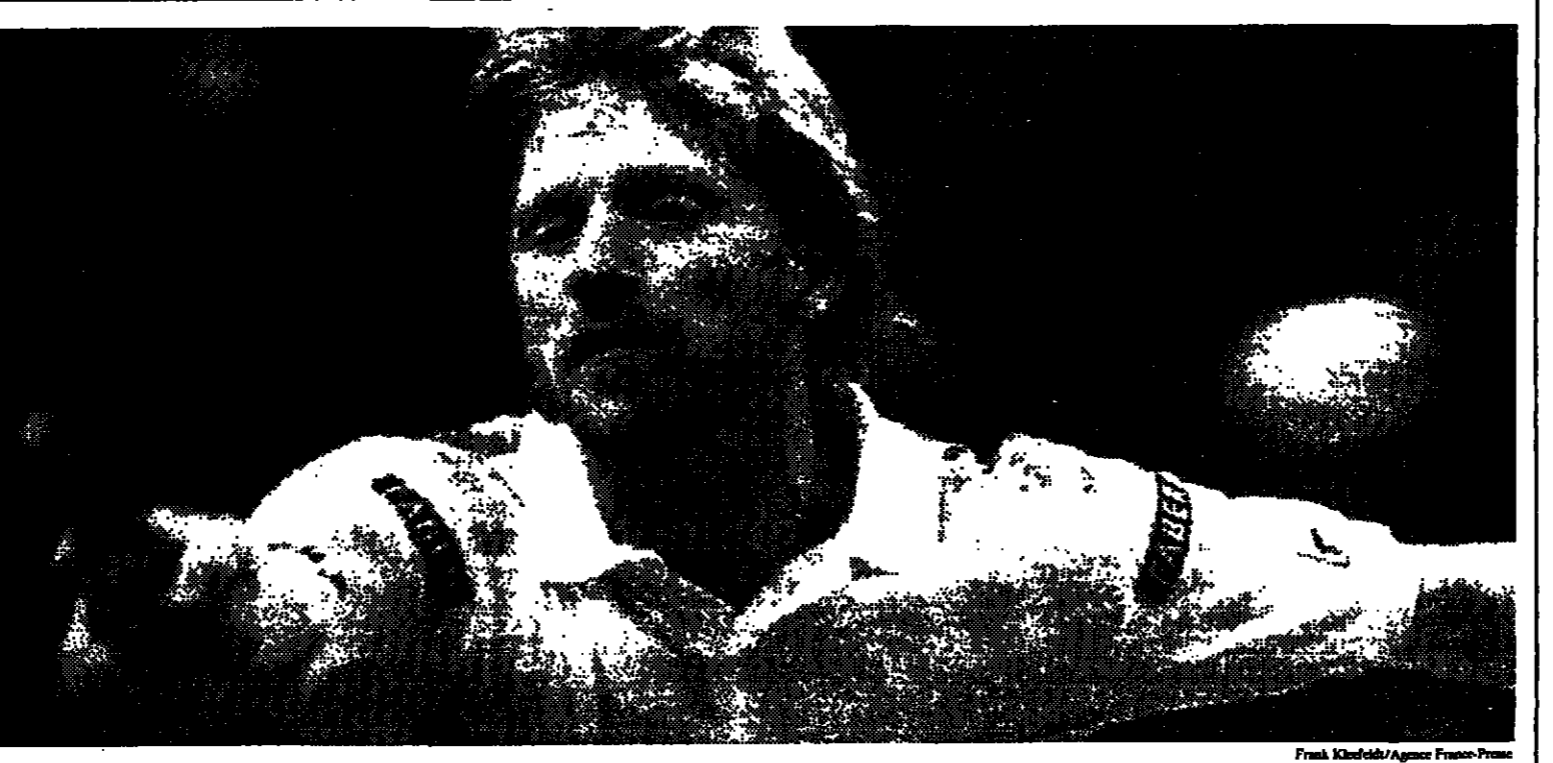
France Urges EC Partners to Reject Farm Deal

Paris Asks Farmers For Restraint While Playing Down Veto

from the cross-the-board tariffication plan proposed last December by the director-general of GATT, Arthur Dunkel. Over time, that plan, which would replace existing nontariff trade barriers with tariffs, would lead to a substantial opening of the rice market.

Klosk Yeltsin Offers His Foes a Deal

MOSCOW (Reuters)—President Boris N. Yeltsin wants to strike a deal with his critics on a constitutional division of powers between Russia's warring leaders, a senior aide said Sunday.



MANY HAPPY RETURNS—Boris Becker celebrated his 25th birthday on Sunday by defeating Jim Courier, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5, to win the ATP World Championship in Frankfurt. Page 19.

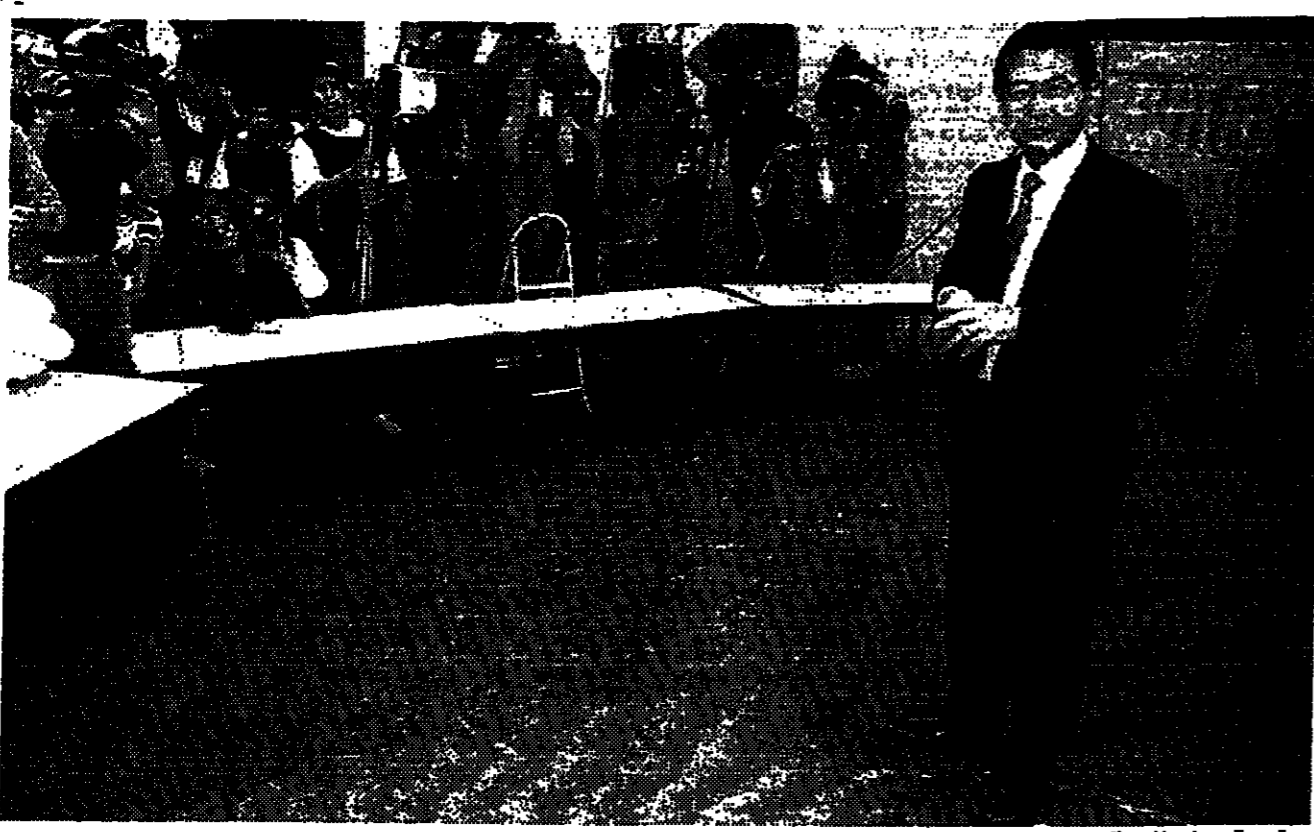
Stalinist Zulu Drives the ANC Hard Line

By Bill Keller New York Times Service PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa—Harry T. Gwala is a Zulu by ancestry and a Stalinist by reputation. Of the two labels, he is more comfortable with the second.

China Is Hot for Stolen Luxury Cars

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service HONG KONG—The best way to learn about the growing economic links between Hong Kong and China is to leave a new Mercedes-Benz on a street overnight. In the morning, it may well be in China.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Page 8', 'ESTABLISHED 1887', and various small text fragments.



President Alberto Fujimori turning to face reporters after casting his congressional ballot Sunday in Lima.

Exit Poll Shows Fujimori Slate Leading in Peru

By Don Podesta
Washington Post Service
LIMA — Millions turned out Sunday amid heavy security to vote for a Congress that is to write a new constitution and return the country to democracy, with an early exit poll indicating that President Alberto Fujimori's party would win an absolute majority.
A spokesman for Apoyo, Peru's leading opinion poll firm, said the first exit poll projection gave Mr. Fujimori's New Majority-Change 90 party 45.3 percent of the vote. The nearest rival was the Christian Democratic PPC party, which was credited with just 8.3 percent. Apoyo said...

Coal Inspectors Fault U.S. Mining Board

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service
DUNLAP, Tennessee — Federal mining inspectors in Tennessee and in five other states say the head of the agency that oversees the \$20 billion coal industry has repeatedly interceded on behalf of coal companies to thwart enforcement of the law regulating strip mining.
The inspectors, who head regional offices of the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, said that the director, Harry M. Snyder, had ordered them to end investigations of violations, reduce fines, eliminate penalties, divert prosecutions and prevent inspections. Such intervention, they said, has also made them reluctant to enforce the law aggressively.

Clinton to Weigh Economic Options In Mid-December

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton will be handed a list of economic policy options in mid-December that could include measures to stimulate bank lending and speed up federal construction spending, his chief economic adviser said Sunday.
The adviser, Robert B. Reich, also said he knew of no plan to raise taxes on U.S. corporations, and reiterated that Mr. Clinton had not ruled out a short-term rise in the legal limit of the federal debt.
"President-elect Clinton's No. 1 campaign promise and responsibility is to get this economy moving again," Mr. Reich said. "It requires a little bit of deficit increases, well that's something that he may consider, but no decisions have been made at all."

Mr. Clinton will also receive a list of alternatives on domestic affairs in mid-December; it will stress "fundamental change," said his chief domestic policy aide, Al From. The options will include reform initiatives in government operations and in the financing of political campaigns, plus a voluntary "national service" plan for young Americans, he said.
Mr. Reich, a lecturer at Harvard and a longtime friend of Mr. Clinton's, said that no decisions had been made on economic options and would not be made until the president-elect reviewed staff recommendations in about three weeks.

He likened press speculation about a Clinton economic policy to "reading tea leaves."
"We are looking at all feasible options," he said.
But the outlines of a package of options is already taking shape, and Mr. Reich and Mr. From offered some possibilities in a broadcast interview Sunday. Mr. Clinton will take office Jan. 20.

Mr. Reich restated Mr. Clinton's essential goal of taking a two-track approach to the economy — directing private and public spending toward education, training and infrastructure development to create jobs in tandem with a plan for "responsible, disciplined" reduction of the nation's massive debt.
He also said that Mr. Clinton would attack such underlying economic issues as declining wages and productivity, but did not say how.
On the CBS program "Face

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Dispute Over Military Deepens

BONN (Reuters) — Defense Minister Volker Rühle threatened Sunday to push measures through parliament to give Germany a wider military role because the opposition Social Democrats refuse to amend the constitution.
Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition wants German troops to be able to take part in UN peacekeeping missions and eventually fight alongside its allies on missions like the Gulf War. The Social Democrats decided last week to sanction German troops taking part in UN-mandated peacekeeping missions but stood firm against government pressure to allow troops to join UN-led combat missions. They say such a measure would violate the constitution.
A two-thirds majority in parliament is necessary to change the constitution, but Mr. Rühle told the Bild am Sonntag newspaper that the coalition could bring in the changes with a simple majority vote if the Social Democrats failed to give its support.

First Major Work by Berlioz Found

PARIS (AFP) — The first major work by the French composer Hector Berlioz, a full-scale mass which was long believed destroyed, has been found and will soon be published, a Belgian musicologist, Patrick Gillis, said Sunday. "This is an extremely rare discovery," he said. "Sometimes small extracts of a musician's works are found. But this is a work an hour and a half long."
The work, which is for soloists, choir and orchestra, was written in 1834 and uncovered at the end of last year by a Belgian organist, Frans Moens, in the Saint Charles Bourgeois church at Antwerp, Belgium.
The handwritten score was found in a bound volume of other scores and was marked "Solemn Mass by H. Berlioz." The volume had been a gift to the Belgian violinist Antoine Bessens in 1835. Berlioz wrote in his memoirs that he had burnt the score in 1827, but Mr. Gillis said that he had probably only burnt the copy for orchestra and choir, and not that used by the conductor, which contains the parts for all performers.

Irish Church Warns on Abortion

DUBLIN (NYT) — Priests and bishops in pulpits all over Ireland reminded congregations Sunday that the Church considered abortion to be murder. But the churchmen stopped short of ordering Roman Catholics how to vote on Wednesday in the national referendum on a constitutional amendment that would expand the grounds for legal abortion in this predominantly Catholic country.
The official position of the country's 35 bishops is that Catholics may vote either way, as a matter of conscience, but several bishops have made it clear that they would prefer a "no." The primate of Ireland, Cardinal Cahal Daly, supports the official position.
Prime Minister Albert Reynolds, whose outgoing government drew up the wording of the abortion amendment, has said repeatedly that he believes that the proposal will be approved. But the most recent polls indicated that people would vote against expanded legal grounds for abortion. And none of the combatants in the national debate on the issue seems certain of the outcome. In 1986, polls showed inaccurately that a majority would vote to permit divorce, which is not allowed here.

UNITA or No, Angola Set to Proceed

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — The government said a new parliament would convene by the end of the week with or without delegates from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, according to news reports.
The governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, in accord with the 10 parties present for Saturday's multiparty meeting, called on rebels to join a government of national unity.

40 Killed in 2 Bombings in Assam

GUWAHATI, India (Reuters) — Forty people were killed — many of them were burned to death — when two remote-controlled bombs exploded almost simultaneously in this northeastern Indian city, the police said Sunday.
At least 38 people died after a bomb left in a paper bag beside the driver's seat exploded as a bus was about to leave a crowded market late Saturday afternoon, a police spokesman said. Two people were killed and six injured when a bomb planted on a parked motor scooter exploded minutes afterward in front of a guest house where state legislators stay, he said.
The police are blaming the bombings in the capital of Assam state on the outlawed Bodo Security Force. It wants to break away from Assam and form a separate state for the Bodo tribe within the Indian union. Intelligence officials said Bodo militants had recently begun to intensify their campaign of sabotage and bombings in Assam.

Clinton Watcher Expects the Worst

Paul Greenberg, the editorial page editor of the daily Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, in Little Rock, Arkansas, who describes himself as "critical" of President-elect Bill Clinton, spoke with Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How long have you been watching Bill Clinton?
A. At least since 1976, when he came on the scene as a successful candidate for attorney general of Arkansas.
Q. What do you see as Mr. Clinton's strengths and weaknesses in the state offices that he has held?
A. His strengths are many: intelligence, energy, a capacity for change, and ambition. His weaknesses include ambition, a capacity for change so great that it is hard to determine what principles, if any, lie at the core of his politics, and a constant striving for popularity.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. How do you see his carrying over to the presidency?
A. I see a presidency that may turn out to be an elongated campaign for re-election — it would not be the first one to operate in that fashion.
Q. How do you think Mr. Clinton has done so far?
A. He is a very good listener. I think he will accept advice from almost everyone, but he will probably follow only that counsel that tends to strengthen his hold on public opinion. I would love to be surprised.
Q. How do you think Mr. Clinton has done so far?
A. He has done very well. It does not take much for a governor and president-elect from Arkansas to do very well be-

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Indian pilots refused to fly to Jamnina and Kashmir state after a secret government circular cautioned against possible missile attacks by Muslim militants on civilian flights, the pilots' union said on Sunday. (Reuters)
Air France says it can promise only one flight in three on medium-length routes and eight flights out of 10 on long-haul ones on Monday because of a 24-hour strike by ground staff and crews. Domestic flights on Air-Inter were not expected to be affected by the strike, called to protest a company austerity program. (Reuters)
Paris commuters prepared for more disruption on Monday as drivers vowed to continue their rush-hour stoppage on the Metro, the city's underground train system. But union members were to vote on a possible end to the strike, which began Tuesday, when they consider a deal reached with management. (Reuters)
Badapest rail workers have called a two-hour warning strike on Monday morning to press their demands for higher wages and job security. Hungarian media reported Sunday. The strike was expected to halt most freight and passenger rail traffic, including international trains, between 5 A.M. and 7 A.M., the reports said. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:
MONDAY: Japan.
WEDNESDAY: Suriname, Yugoslavia.
THURSDAY: Puerto Rico, United States, Yugoslavia.
SATURDAY: Albania, Chad, Mauritania, Panama.
Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

ZULU: ANC Hard-Liner a Stalinist

(Continued from page 1)
causes his head to slump forward.
Thus, his bellicose image diminishes in person, when the phone rings and he must prevail upon a visitor to lift the receiver to his ear for him, or when his secretary slips his glasses over his ears so he can read the computer printouts charting his membership gains in formerly Inkatha areas.
There seems to be an element of bluff in his Stalinism, which in conversation emerges more as an intellectual provocation than as a design for the future of his country.
He insists that his own experience of life under the ruling whites and the National Party has left him with an abhorrence for the kind of limits on political freedom that Stalin perfected.
"The one-party system has its own big disadvantages," he said. "The Nazis tried it. They banned everyone."
His most vivid memory of his only trip to the former Soviet bloc, in 1989, is his attempt to purchase a large suitcase in East Germany and finding only a single small version on sale.
"Centralized planning," he said with contempt, peering across his battered desk, where the only book is a blue-bound volume of Lenin's selected writings. He has since tempered his economic views to make room for a measure of free enterprise.
On that trip, Mr. Gwala found Moscow unimpressively gloomy, but accepted the word of his hosts that the misery was the result of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reforms, not the legacy of communism. So when a gang of party leaders tried to overthrow the Soviet leader in August 1991, Mr. Gwala sent them a message of congratulations. Mr. Gorbachev, he still contends, "was a traitor to socialism."
Mr. Gwala was a guerrilla in the struggle of the nation, the congress underdog known as MK (for Umkhonto We Sizwe), and Inkatha critics say he has orchestrated parliamentary bids squashed throughout Natal in a campaign to drive out Mr. Buthe's supporters.
More impartial observers say that, at the least, Mr. Gwala's military oratory, including an oft-quoted boast that "we kill Inkatha warders," has fanned hostilities and that the ANC has allowed its supporters to rage out of control.
Mr. Gwala opposed the congress's 1990 decision to suspend the guerrilla struggle. "He is an ardent proponent of 'self-defense units' in the township," he said, "and he has occasionally called on MK when an area is being invaded." He concedes, too, that he does not always control township youngsters who "are more rowdy than I am."
But the congress leader insists that his image as an apostle of violence is exaggerated, and that the congress's advances in Natal are based on political support, not gasoline bombs. Even his most notorious line, he grumbles, was quoted out of context.
"Yes, I said we kill the warders — when they come to attack us," he said. "I have said this many times. If they come to attack us, we won't greet them with Bible, we won't sing hosannas to them. We will kill them."

TRANSITION / WATCHING THE HILLARY WATCHERS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Tough Message for Clinton From Moscow

WASHINGTON — Five weeks before the presidential election, one of Bill Clinton's top foreign policy advisers made a quiet visit to Moscow. The adviser, Michael Mandelbaum, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, was formally attending a conference on the future of Russia, but he also carried an informal message: Mr. Clinton was serious about increasing U.S. help for Russia's reforms.

The most striking message, however, came from the Russian side of the table. President Boris Yeltsin's reforms are in deep political trouble, Kremlin officials said. The West has promised plenty of aid but delivered little, they complained. Mr. Yeltsin is under pressure to take a tougher line defending Russia's interests, they said, and that could mean a more prickly relationship with the United States.

"Michael was shaken," another participant said of Mr. Mandelbaum. "He had not expected that kind of onslaught."

Mr. Clinton is two months away from inauguration, but he is already hearing warnings about a coming crisis in Russia and his responsibility to avert it. He has made it clear that he wants to focus on U.S. economic difficulties for the time being, an agenda that would not be helped by large new commitments of foreign aid to Russia. Yet the warnings about Mr. Yeltsin's prospects are growing more dire.

If Mr. Yeltsin fails, Mr. Clinton is being told, the likely alternative is far worse: a nationalistic, authoritarian regime that would be deeply unfriendly toward the West. (LAT)

Bush Team to Leave the Wetlands Alone

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration will not try before leaving office to relax regulations that protect wetlands from development, White House officials said.

Shortly after the election, members of the staff of the White House Council on Competitiveness, which is headed by Vice President Dan Quayle, discussed the possibility of changing the wetlands regulation. But they have abandoned the idea in the face of resistance from environmental officials in the Bush administration.

William K. Reilly, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said he saw no reason to make such a change, and White House officials acknowledged that it could not be put into effect without Mr. Reilly's agreement. (NYT)

Religious Right Gains in Local Elections

NEW YORK — In a nationwide push for power at the state and local levels, conservative Christian candidates won hundreds of races on Election Day, establishing themselves as a grass-roots political force and gaining a base from which to push for control of the Republican Party.

Tallying the results of the sometimes obscure races for seats on school boards, city councils, state legislatures and the like, both they and their opponents agree that what is known as the religious right scored significant gains.

The liberal lobbying group People for the American Way, which has led the fight against the religious right around the country, said fundamentalist Christian candidates had won about 40 percent of the 500 races the group monitored around the country.

The most intensely contested battleground was California, but the movement also scored successes in states such as Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas and Oregon.

As the religious right gains more and more ground in local government, it will be able to advance its conservative program of opposing abortion and laws guaranteeing the rights of women and homosexuals, seeking the removal of certain books from school libraries, pressing for school prayer, emphasizing abstinence in sex education classes and pushing the teaching of creationism in schools.

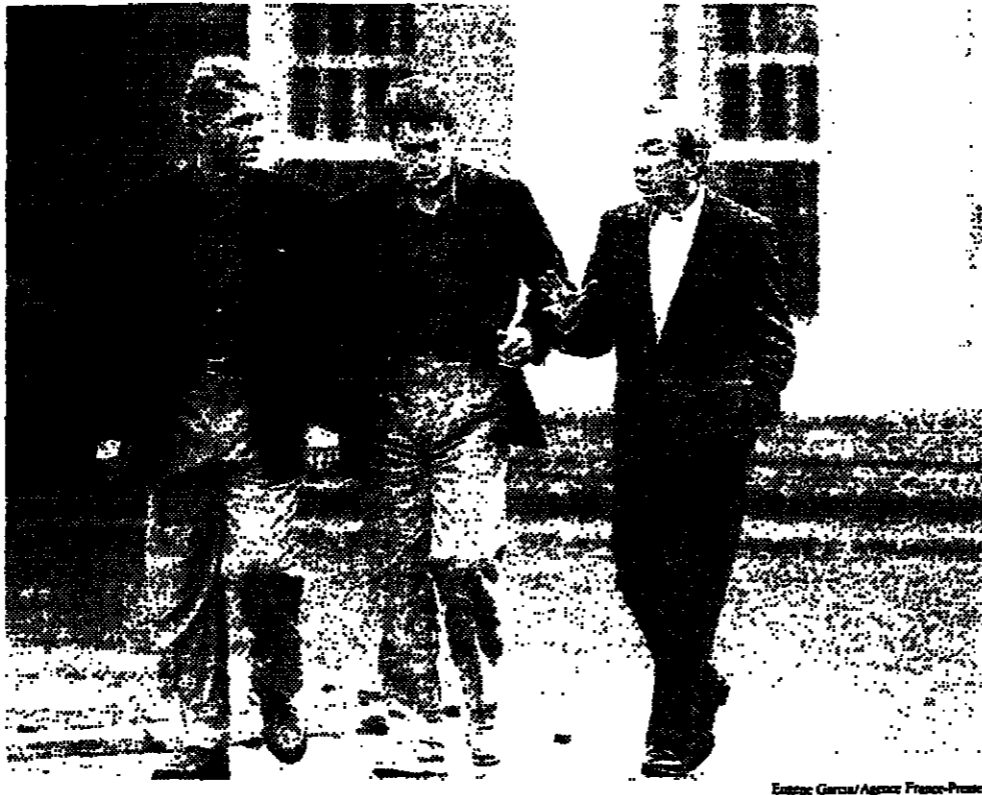
In addition, skirmishing has already begun within the Republican Party for what such prominent members as Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts say will most likely be a bruising battle to control the party's direction. (NYT)

Quote-Unquote:

George Stephanopoulos, Bill Clinton's communications director: "We don't know exactly what the situation in the economy is going to be like yet in January." (NYT)

Away From Politics

- Public confidence in the nation's clergy has reached an all-time low, according to a survey by the Princeton Religion Research Center. In the poll, 54 percent of respondents gave the clergy high marks for honesty and ethics, ranking them well below pharmacists and just above doctors.
- Oil company officials must turn over full transcripts of conversations recorded the night of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in the Gulf of Alaska in 1989. A judge in Anchorage, Alaska, ruled that Exxon Oil Co. and Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. must produce the transcripts after excerpts indicated that Exxon had merely made a show of cleaning up immediately after the spill.
- A leading pro-Israel group has selected a new president with close ties to the Democratic Party. The American Israel Public Affairs Committee chose Steve Grossman, a Massachusetts businessman and chairman of the state's Democratic Party.
- Tornadoes in Mississippi and Tennessee killed at least 16 people and injured 20 over the weekend, officials said.
- The Justice Department has appealed a court order reinstating Keith Meinhold, a homosexual navy sailor, arguing that the Los Angeles judge who issued the order did not give the navy a proper hearing.
- A woman and her 3-year-old son died over the weekend in a fire in their Detroit home. Officials said that steel grates over doors and windows designed as crime-prevention devices blocked the victims' escape and prevented rescuers from reaching them.
- The Albuquerque, New Mexico, chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threatened to boycott two movie theaters if they did not remove security guards hired to patrol during showings of "Malcolm X," the film about the life of the black leader.
- The New York Times has reached a tentative agreement on a contract with its pressman's union, an important step in hastening full operation of the paper's \$450 million printing plant in Edison, New Jersey.
- Four years after leaving office, Louisiana's oft-investigated former insurance commissioner, Sherman Beznard, was indicted on charges of extorting \$80,000 from five insurance companies. "I feel I'll be exonerated," he said. "I haven't done anything."
- Residents of the New York area will be better protected from aircraft noise under measures announced by the Federal Aviation Administration. The measures include shifting aircraft approaches to La Guardia and Kennedy airports and making helicopters fly higher over Westchester County, north of the city.
- The Bush administration has issued regulations to prevent states from using bookkeeping loopholes to collect billions of extra dollars from the federal government for Medicaid costs. The new rules, issued at the request of President-elect Bill Clinton, are intended to bar states from using questionable tax and donation programs to force the federal government to give them more money for Medicaid, which helps pay health care bills for 27 million poor people. (UPI, LAT, AP, NYT, AF)



The president- and vice president-elect listening to Warren Christopher, transition team leader, as he made a point during a weekend stroll through the grounds of the Little Rock governor's mansion.

Clinton Vows to Stay in Touch

Citizens to Have Electronic Access to the White House

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The Clinton White House will use the kind of broad communications strategy that worked so well for him during the campaign, officials on Bill Clinton's transition team report.

They said they expected Mr. Clinton as president to appear on television call-in shows as well as to make frequent radio addresses, and plans are being made for a toll-free telephone number where people can make suggestions.

Even before his inauguration on Jan. 20, Mr. Clinton plans to hold at least one televised question-and-answer session with ordinary citizens.

"We are building in the transition mechanism a two-way dialogue with the people of the country," said Betsey Wright, who handles public outreach efforts for the transition team. "Bill Clinton is simply not going to sit in the Oval Office."

Ms. Wright said the plan was for each session to concentrate on a specific topic, like the economy. Building on an innovation that Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the former California governor, used in the primaries, she said people would be able to call an 800 number to suggest ideas. They will also be encouraged to follow up in written form.

"These are mechanisms to break through this cell of cynicism," she said.

Some view these plans as a peace offering to the backers of Ross Perot, the independent candidate who was criticized during the campaign for saying that if elected president he would use electronic "town meetings" and toll-free numbers to help set policy.

While Clinton aides insisted that they would not let their decisions be dictated by participants in these programs, some analysts cautioned against too much reliance on them.

"It makes it appear that he's keeping in touch, and it's a very populist innovation that enables him to short-circuit the news media," said Larry J. Sabato, a professor of government at the University of Virginia. "Clinton is bound to totally dominate that kind of format and come off smelling like a rose every time he does it. It would be a shame if this becomes the prime cross-examination of the president."

"Instant democracy," he added, "is not the way to make decisions."

Mr. Clinton's advisers said they were not trying to dodge the press, and insisted that the "town meetings" would be one of a variety of approaches the new president would use to communicate with the public.

While Mr. Clinton, Mr. Perot and President George Bush were applauded during the campaign for appearing on so many different televised forums, some people expressed concern that the town meeting and call-in formats were dominated not by representative Americans, but by people representing special interests or by those with the loudest voices.

"It's a recognition that the campaign turned up new ways of doing things, and they just want to try them," said Frank Mankiewicz, a Washington public relations executive and longtime Democratic adviser.

"Perot was talking about town meetings to make law. It sounds like Mr. Clinton is talking about having a sounding board. That's reasonable. I don't think anyone's

pretending it's the voice of all people. But it is some people."

Asked what sort of ideas could emanate from citizens at a public question-and-answer session, Mr. Mankiewicz said, "Some of them are loony, some of them are not bad — just like you get from the Congress."

Bush Aides Are Cleared To Destroy Some Notes

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chief lawyer at the White House has told President George Bush's aides that they may destroy telephone logs and other personal records during the transition. Congressional aides, say the legal opinion will hinder their investigation of the search through Bill Clinton's passport files.

Telephone calls between the State Department and the White House have emerged as a potentially valuable source of evidence for the inquiry into whether the White House was involved in the search for information that might have damaged Mr. Clinton's presidential campaign.

In particular, congressional investigators want telephone logs for James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and two of his aides, Janet G. Mullins and Margaret D. Tutwiler, to see if there is any indication that they discussed the search with officials at the State Department or the Bush-Quayle campaign.

But in a memorandum issued two days after the election, C. Boyden Gray, counsel to the president, told White House employees that the 1978 law prohibiting destruc-

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Lady MacBeth, or Cinderella?

Mrs. Clinton Makes News for Starved Press

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Spectator has called her "the Lady Macbeth of Little Rock." To Human Events magazine, she is "the Evita Peron of American politics."

Garry Wills, writing in the New York Review of Books, pronounced her "one of the most important scholar-activists of the last two decades." Gail Sheehy, writing in Vanity Fair, called her the "lawyer-activist-teacher-author-corporate boardswoman-mother and wife of Billsomethings."

In recent days, Hillary Rodham Clinton has been back on the front pages of USA Today, the Los Angeles Times, The Washington Times and The New York Times, which wondered "whether Hillary can be Hillary without meddling with the nation's myths." The Washington Post suggested that a "Hillary cult" might be brewing. "Nightline," an ABC television program, devoted an entire broadcast to the subject.

In short, millions of trees have been felled and hundreds of talk shows devoted to what cover stories in both Time and U.S. News & World Report have dubbed "the Hillary factor." This orgy of coverage may reveal more about the media than about the first-lady-to-be.

The press loves to personalize complex issues, and presidential families fit the bill nicely: Billy Carter as the wayward sibling in a "Dogpatch" White House, Nancy Reagan as the symbol of the greed decade, Neil Bush as the poster boy of the savings and loan scandal.

In a larger sense, Mrs. Clinton has become a blank canvas upon which ideologically inclined authors paint their brightest hopes and darkest fears. Some conservative writers have portrayed her as a feminist shrew.

"It's the demonization of Hillary, the secret liberal plotting the takeover," said a Newsweek correspondent, Eleanor Clift. "It's just amazing, the unbusiness about the role of professional women. Paris of Washington have been in arrested

development and have suddenly been forced into the '90s."

At the same time, many liberal women have elevated Mrs. Clinton to Eleanor Roosevelt status, "somewhere between Wonder Woman and Cinderella," as the San Francisco Chronicle put it.

The rise of Mrs. Clinton, a Yale Law School graduate and longtime children's advocate, is fascinating on several levels. Ellen Goodman, a Boston Globe columnist, said the "Hillary watch" was actually "a conversation about social and generational issues."

But the latest outbreak of Hillary mania, despite Mrs. Clinton's recent low profile, has much to do with the news-starved environment of the presidential transition.

Hillary watchers have been abuzz in recent days. After the president-elect met with congressional leaders, he told reporters that his wife had "talked a lot" and "knew more than we did about some things."

"Hillary's Voice Heard at Meeting," read a headline in The Washington Times the next day. Mrs. Clinton has been through several media cycles this year. The public first met her as the wronged woman, standing by her man after Jennifer Flowers's allegations of a long affair with Mr. Clinton. Next she became the yuppie-wife-from-hell and the potential co-president.

During the summer, she was savaged by conservative journals. An American Spectator piece called "Boy Clinton's Big Mama" seized on some of Mrs. Clinton's old legal writings to depict her as an extremist who believed that children should be able to sue their parents. (Mrs. Clinton has advocated such suits only in extreme cases of abuse and neglect.)

This was followed by a wave of stories about a more feminine Mrs. Clinton, who had shed her trademark headbands, zipped her lip and perfected an adoring gaze toward her husband.

Now critics and late-night comics are reviving the notion that a strong first lady might make the president look like a wimp.



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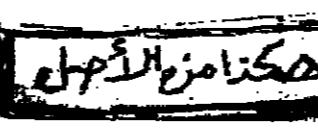
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Herald Tribune

Trade War Averted

The trade deal reached on Friday by the United States and the European Community ends a bitter six-year dispute over European farm subsidies. The agreement not only averts a ruinous trade war, it also unleashes the all-important international trade talks, known as the Uruguay Round, that were stalled by the farm dispute. Friday's settlement will benefit consumers around the world.

Although details are sketchy, the agreement appears to be a reasonable compromise. Neither France, the most resistant of the European nations, nor the United States got everything it wanted, but each got something important.

The French largely prevailed on soybeans, whose subsidized production by the Europeans violated previous trade commitments with the United States. Soybean acreage will be limited, but not soybean production, an approach that the United States fears will not produce sufficiently large cutbacks. But disputes will be settled by binding arbitration—a mechanism that the United States had sought but that the

European Community had refused to accept. And on grain production, the United States won substantial cutbacks in subsidized EC exports, providing ample relief for beleaguered American farmers.

The agreement represents a major achievement for the Bush administration in its waning days. The administration gambled by imposing stiff tariffs on selected EC exports, including white wine, in retaliation for Europe's refusal to live by its commitments on soybean production. That introduced the very real danger that the European Community might retaliate with its own tariffs on U.S. exports — igniting a trade war that could devastate economies already on the brink of recession.

With Friday's agreement, however, the danger is over. Now President George Bush can move wilyly to settle the Uruguay Round negotiations. That would strip away protectionist barriers in all 108 of the world's trading partners, generate \$200 billion of new international trade — and provide a glorious end to Mr. Bush's reign.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For Reform in Russia

Soaring inflation and plunging production have provided opponents of reform in Russia with plenty of ammunition with which to attack President Boris Yeltsin and his reformist allies at the upcoming session of the Congress of People's Deputies. But don't count Mr. Yeltsin out yet. He is allying with reform-minded industrial managers in an effort to beat back the hard-liners. He recently lashed out at "scandalous" opposition groups backed by "practically no social base, and not many ideas," who "need to soviets, to destroy reforms, to bring from that some political capital." That was a bold rebuff to the hard-liners. But it was also a caution to the industrial managers not to demand too high a price from him for their support.

If President Yeltsin succeeds, he could keep market reforms from being destroyed by hyperinflation. And he could keep the checks and balances of crude democracy from being overwhelmed by resurgent authoritarianism.

The 1,000-member People's Congress convenes on Dec. 1. Like the parliament, its deputies were chosen before the year's elective reform, the breakup of the Soviet Union, even before Mr. Yeltsin was elected president. The congress is packed with for-

mer party hacks, who have joined with nationalists to form the National Salvation Front in opposition to President Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin tried to keep the parliament from convening the congress, but failed. And he has not dared to dissolve it and call for new elections. Instead he has been enacting reforms by decree, which parliament has criticized but not overturned. His authority to issue such decrees lapses the day the congress convenes.

Despite the talk of coups, the real danger is a vote of no confidence in Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar's government, which would be tantamount to repudiation of reform.

The reform-minded industrialists may settle for less drastic personnel changes. But they also need to give up easy money policies. Such policies may be keeping many state-owned factories afloat for now, but they could generate hyperinflation that would force a shutdown of production.

Mr. Yeltsin's coalition with the industrialists will not keep the congress from trying to throw stones at the gears of reform, but it could keep the reform process from grinding to a halt. Americans, lacking leverage, can do little more in this winter of Russian discontent than root for reform.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Clinton Warming Up

Bill Clinton moved easily through many layers of the city on his first visit as president-elect last week. Everyone wishes a newly elected president well. Even grumpy Bob Dole was being gracious. Vice President-elect Al Gore said the sound you heard was griffock ending. Let us hope so. It is important to remember that this is still the warm-up time, the pregame show. His worth lay in the fact that Mr. Clinton, no professional outsider, made a great effort to meet, hear and speak to the people in Congress who will be important to helping him get anything done. Given the policy choices he will have to make, sooner or later, one way or the other, he is bound to be in contention with many of them. On the economy, health care, campaign reform and a mass of lesser issues, there will be winners and losers when he presents his program. He is right to seek communication, goodwill, on the size of the problems, ayood, consensus at this point. But he must know as well as anyone that the consensus will necessarily shrink when the hard hammering on work begins.

This is all part for the course in this formative period, still two months from inauguration day. It is too early to say much more than that Mr. Clinton seems to be moving through the preliminaries well. But he is right on one thing. The public clearly does want the new government to get beyond the name-calling and squabbling of old and to perform on domestic affairs. Both parties stand to be judged in part by this standard. That, too, contributes to the glow of welcome and the temporary freedom of maneuver that the president-elect enjoys.

On foreign policy, Mr. Clinton clearly has mixed feelings about some of the credit he is receiving for softening campaign stances on China and Haiti. His press spokesmen points out that in what was called a turn on China policy, the president-elect was in fact mainly condemning President George Bush for the fruits of the eight-month part of administration policy. The campaigning Bill Clinton had scored George

Bush for "coddling" China's "dictators." After being briefed by the president in Washington on Thursday, he credited him with applying a "firm hand" in recent months to reduce some of Beijing's human rights and trade violations. The Democratic Congress that Mr. Clinton inherits never stopped trying to force a harder China line on the Bush administration. The president-elect distanced himself a bit from this tendency. Evidently he wants to carve out a little more flexibility in dealing with Beijing.

Mr. Clinton had also attacked the administration for ordering the Coast Guard to seize and forcibly repatriate Florida-bound Haitians picked up on the high seas without so much as a hearing. His position was fearfully seen in Florida as an invitation to huge numbers of impoverished Haitians to flood in. Disclaiming a policy of "mass migration," he now offers Haitians the opportunity to make a case for temporary asylum until their homeland is liberated from its currently terrifying political circumstances.

Because of such words, Mr. Clinton is alternately being applauded in some circles for his realism and criticized in others for trimming. But it strikes us as premature either to praise him for good sense or, contrarily, to condemn him for unreciprocated concession. On China, he is only beginning to match his priorities — democracy, trade and nonproliferation — to the appropriate tactics. He has promised to do China differently, but at this early point he has not got either of the other key players, Beijing and the U.S. Congress, into line.

On Haiti, it was always plain that Florida would wrangle at unrestricted Haitian entry. The real challenge of policy is not to use the law or the Coast Guard to cut the flow at the Florida end but to use diplomacy and the political process to stanch the flow at the Haiti end — and meanwhile to ease Haitian suffering. That difficult job — along with with the crucial economic and domestic policy choices — remains for Bill Clinton to tackle.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

France Ought to Go Along

The European Community has defused the oilseed bomb by agreeing to limit the area of land devoted to oilseed production. But will France buy the deal? Angry, heavily subsidized farmers have been flexing their political muscle by staging demonstrations and burning the American flag, thus putting pressure on an already unpopular Socialist government facing elections in March.

Some quarters in France have expressed displeasure with the oilseed pact, but the nation has become increasingly isolated in its

opposition to agricultural reforms. Other key EC members — notably Britain and Germany — have attempted recently to get beyond agricultural issues for the sake of a much needed new world trade agreement that would cover services and investments for the first time. With concern about recession spreading around the world, expanding the global exchange of goods and services is one way to try to get national economies moving again. The French should go along with the EC and help propel world trade into a new era of greater opportunity.

—Los Angeles Times.

The West Fiddles: Why Not Assist Russian Reform?

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Crime or blunder? That is the question Russian democrats are asking as they gaze on the absence of meaningful Western and Japanese support for Boris Yeltsin's faltering experiment in capitalism and democracy. Is this lack of support a plot to break Russia apart, or stupidity of historic dimension?

Even if you opt for the blunder factor, as you do, it is important to understand why senior Russian officials increasingly see the world's inattention to Russia's turmoil as mischief, not simple miscalculation.

As President Yeltsin approaches the make-or-buy point for economic and political reform in Moscow, Western leaders skirmish in petty trade quarrels over soybeans and Chablis. America's ambassador resigns after less than a year in Moscow, leaving his post vacant at this critical moment. The foreign leaders who could help Mr. Yeltsin are totally absorbed with elections and transitions, domestic political chicanery and economic reversals. They fiddle while Moscow freezes.

But inattention is not all. Worse,

Western actions and words have contributed to a growing backlash against and threat to Mr. Yeltsin's program of reform, if not to Mr. Yeltsin himself. Three strains of doubt about Western intentions have become clear in recent weeks, Russian officials in Washington and visitors from Moscow report:

Exaggerated, unfulfilled promises of foreign aid have damaged Mr. Yeltsin's credibility. The \$24 billion promised by then Secretary of State Jim Baker on April 1 turns out to be more like \$8 billion, according to the figures of the Yeltsin government, or \$14 billion, according to the International Monetary Fund.

"The people figure the money they heard was coming but have never seen it go into the pocket of somebody at the top," says a senior Russian official. "They don't know that Baker had his own political purpose in giving a fictitious figure."

The portrayal in the West, of Russia as an inherently aggressive and expansionist state stirs deep suspicion of American motives. Mr. Yeltsin's ambassador in Washington, Vladimir Lukin, warns that American "realpolitik fundamentalists who see the strong-arm rivalry of great powers as the eternal law of world politics" are playing into the hands of the "jingoists" in Moscow who oppose Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Lukin did not name any "fundamentalists," in his remarks at a Moscow conference in October. But conference-goers assumed that his main target was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also addressed the meeting and repeated his long-standing concerns about the nature of Russia's imperialist history.

America's inconsistent policy on arms sales is fueling demands in Russia that its military-industrial complex be kept intact as a source of employment and revenue rather than converted to civilian industry. While pressing Russia not to sell arms to Iran and others in the Middle East and Asia, the Bush administration announced major U.S. sales to Saudi Arabia and Taiwan.



The Clinton Balkan Member, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

It Isn't Too Late in the Balkans To Do More Than Gesticulate

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It is bound to end in pain; it could end in ignominy, at least let it not end in hypocrisy. The world's current handling of the war in ex-Yugoslavia suggests that hypocrisy may well be one item on the final charge sheet. Consider these pieces of evidence, all taken from the past week:

- More than four months ago NATO and the Western European Union sent two squadrons of warships into the Adriatic to enforce the sanctions that the United Nations had imposed on Serbia, the chief cause of the war. Yet only this week will these warships be authorized to do more than wave at the cargo ships sailing past them. They can now board the ships, to inspect their cargoes. But even now it is not entirely clear what they will do if the cargoes prove to be illegal but the ships decline to turn around.
- Anyway, the Adriatic is not the main sanctions-busting route. Most of the oil and other goods sustaining Serbia reach it overland or up the Danube — routes to which the Western warships' new "strangery" does not apply. This will not stop the war.
- It is three months since Britain offered to put some of its soldiers into a UN operation to get food and medicine to beleaguered, hungry civilians in Bosnia. Yet only last week did the British force carry out its first full operation. It took 10 trucks to a town with a current population of perhaps 100,000 people. The biggest besieged city, Sarajevo, is said to be getting from the UN operation only half the food it needs, even on starvation rations.
- Almost a year ago the Serbs who had taken over several parts of neighboring Croatia were said to have agreed to disband their militias and let expelled Croats return to their homes. Neither of those things has happened. The expulsions have continued, under the impassive gaze of the United Nations' "protecting" troops.
- Last week Cyrus Vance and David Owen, the world's two chief would-be peacemakers, went to the occupied areas to complain to the Serbs. Again, no result. The main func-

tion of the UN presence in these parts of Croatia, it now seems fair to say, is to watch the Serbs doing as they wish.

Three months ago the great countries of the world held a conference in London to see whether their combined powers of persuasion could bring peace. Three months later virtually nothing has been achieved. One idea after another, inflated by the optimists, has popped like a balloon. Last week the Serbs' leader in Bosnia put up yet another "amendment" designed to puncture the suggested new constitution for his part of ex-Yugoslavia.

There is precious little sign of urgency in that said list. Meanwhile winter has arrived, making hunger and homelessness even sorer roads to death. The Serbs continue to expand their area of control in Bosnia — already larger than they once said they needed — and to sit tight on the parts of Croatia they have seized. And new crises tick away in Kosovo and Macedonia to the south.

None of this is a criticism of the 20,000 soldiers from various countries now in the Macedonia, trying to help. They are there at Yugoslavia's request, even though their aid convoys are supposed to move only with the consent of the local warlords.

The criticism is of the politicians who sent them. It is increasingly hard not to suspect that the aim of the world's politicians is to keep talking, and talking, until a combination of winter and superior firepower gives the Serbs the degree of control they want. The world will then step in to smooth the edges of this harsh new reality, and proclaim "peace."

Is there nothing better to be done than wait until the Serbs have won? Perhaps there is. Two suggestions lie on the table. But both are risky, and both could take a toll of the soldiers sent to carry them out. And that toll would be much bigger now than it would have been a year or 18 months ago, because the world's dithering during that time has made the Serbs bolder and stronger.

One suggestion is to put an international force into Macedonia, and tell the Serbs to leave at least that corner of ex-Yugoslavia alone. This has its attractions. The Serbs are less interested in Macedonia than they are in Bosnia and Croatia, because fewer Serbs live there. They might obey the order to stay out. Macedonia would be saved, and no lives lost.

But this points to the hollowness of the Macedonia-only option. The removal of Macedonia, desirable though it is, would by itself do nothing for Croatia, for Kosovo and above all for Bosnia. Even if it succeeded, the world might subsequently be accused of having taken a relatively risk-free way of dodging those bigger challenges.

So the second suggestion is to go straight to the heart of the present horror, and set up a safe haven for the victims of the Bosnian part of the war. But, comes the awkward question, where is the safe haven to be?

One answer is to move Bosnia's Muslims, the chief group of victims away from the battle zone and find at least temporary homes for them elsewhere. The trouble with this is not just that it means asking Croats and others to take in even more refugees than they already have to cope with. It also means, in effect, helping the Serbs to carry out yet another round of their ethnic cleansing.

But the alternative is to set up the safe haven in an area where Muslims live now —

Clinton Has a Chance to Reform America's Military Structures

By Gary Hart

DENVER — If war, to paraphrase Clausewitz, is the continuation of national policy by other means, then the triumph of democracy in the Cold War without bloodshed must rank as one of the greatest military victories in history. The question now is what to do with America's military.

There are three options: Military structures can be maintained, they can be reduced or they can be reformed. The Clinton administration should choose reform.

This option sounds easier than it is. No modern nation has reformed its military without a major military defeat. The military is a disciplined, well-entrenched bureaucracy with enormous economic and political power. George Bush's promise of new contracts for F-15s and F-16s for foreign

sales and Bill Clinton's commitment to the Seawolf submarine and the V-22 Osprey — none of which are necessary for future security — both testify to the military's power.

To complicate matters further, defenders of the military cite the success of the Gulf War as evidence that the armed forces don't need reform.

But if victory is defined by the achievement of the strategic objective — the removal of Saddam Hussein — then Desert Storm cannot be considered a major military victory. It certainly was not enough of a success to ensure George Bush's re-election.

The military must be reformed to prepare America for the post-Cold War world. The Clinton administration has an opportunity to carry out

The Unemployed Look to Washington

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Most Americans think Bill Clinton was elected to create new jobs. Most Democrats I know think his divine duty is to give them the old ones — like secretary of state. Or, if the president-elect begs, they might consider being national security adviser. But nothing less. Absolutely. (Maybe ambassador in Paris, but too soon to compromise.)

Alas, there are too few good jobs for the deserving Democratic multitudes who have waited in the wings of power for 20 of the last 24 years.

Tragically, jobs commanders face the old and lumbering biblical choice: Either labor and let divinity decide your fate strictly on your considerable merits, or scheme. Merits being what they are, the second course beckons. But remember that lust for power is a fine art — with rules.

1. Obviously, deny any interest in any position, especially secretary of state. (This hides the vulgar carcerism so offensive to self-effacing Clintonites, and saves face against the near certainty that you won't be offered a decent job.) Simply say you and your spouse could not possibly leave New York or wherever because of your family commitment to anonymous volunteer work for the Children's Defense Fund (Hillary Clinton's pet project). Stress anonymity.

2. Deny that you worked in the Carter administration, even if you did. If they say they have proof, respond that it happened so long ago that you forgot. If pressed, assert that you spent all your time there fighting for democracy in China and doing

these reforms. Indeed, given fiscal realities it may have little choice.

Reformers believe that national security priorities are, in this order: people; strategy, tactics and doctrine; and weapons. People win wars. This truth was lost in the Cold War because of intense political hypnosis by high-tech weapons like Agcs cruise and "smart" bombs. This mismatch of technology to threat is illustrated by the use of F-117 stealth aircraft in the Panama invasion.

Military educational institutions, from West Point to the National War College, must learn to stress military history and theory instead of engineering, math and rote learning. Annapolis requires only one semester of military history, West Point two.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Trade Confusion

LONDON — There is some amusement to be found in the comments made in England on the changed aspect of United States politics as occasioned by the recent victory of the Democratic Party. At first the idea seemed to be that Free Trade on the British model would be forthwith established, Congress by some mysterious means being made the instrument of abolishing McKinley and all his works. At length, however, it seems that Mr. Cleveland's election was not decided with special regard to the benefit or injury of England, but upon grounds satisfactory to the people of the United States.

1917: Cambrai Waits

BRITISH FRONT — British patrols have penetrated Cambrai and found that the civilian population has not yet been removed. It is likely that the Germans will make any sacrifice to hold Cambrai. On the other hand it

threat of the future is in regional and local conflicts (possibly nuclear), guerrilla insurgencies and terrorist operations. This need for versatile weapons that will work on the varied battlefields of the future.

The U.S. Navy should be expanded to include a coastal fleet of amphibious ships, minisubmersibles and small diesel-powered submarines. Flexibility on land can be increased with light-armed vehicles and aircraft, such as the A-10, that are designed for low-altitude bombing and strafing.

Even before the Cold War's close, America's armed forces were in desperate need of reform. Mr. Clinton has a historic opportunity to carry out major military reforms without bloodshed or political recrimination.

The writer, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1975 to 1987, is co-author of "American Gun War: The Case for Military Reform." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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Iraq Shiites' Smoldering Anger For Basra, Allies Failed Anti-Saddam Cause

By Trevor Rowe
Washington Post Service

BASRA, Iraq—Twenty months after the suppression of their uprising following the Gulf War, residents of this predominantly Shiite Muslim city still seethe with resentment at the Western allies' refusal to help them overthrow President Saddam Hussein's defeated government.

They recall that as troops loyal to Mr. Saddam crushed the rebellion by units of the routed Iraqi Army, a hungry local population and Iranian-backed infiltrators, allied troops nearby did nothing to intervene.

Local residents do not speak freely of their feelings, saying they fear the retribution of the authorities. But if a few rare and hushed conversations are any indication, this city, Iraq's second-largest with a prewar population of 1.5 million, is in no mood to attempt a second uprising despite sporadic armed confrontations in the outlying marsh areas, over which allied planes have prevented Iraqi planes from flying since summer.

The allies "know we were angry, fighting, and they not do anything to help," said a 27-year-old former soldier who had returned here from Kuwait after the uprising. There are no official figures on the number of victims of the rebellion, but it is estimated to have left hundreds dead and thousands imprisoned.

"People here are very afraid now," he confided. "If Baghdad rises, all towns rise. But if Basra alone rises, I will not join."
A friend standing next to him, who said he had participated in the uprising, said he still did not know what had happened to two of his brothers. After the rebellion, they set off for Baghdad to rejoin their military units, he said. They have not been heard from since.

A Sunni Muslim resident of Basra who opposed the insurrection of the Shiite majority said scornfully that it was "over in two days." He added that when the army came in, the rebels "ran like mice."

"They were shot," he added, "and the army went in homes and captured them. They were thieves, criminals. People are happy now."

The general mood in this city is one of wariness, and life seems harder than it is to the north. Basra and the south are poorer than Baghdad, and there is resentment about what is seen as a tradition of central government neglect.

However, there are no reports of public protest.

There are no statistics available on the level of fighting in the outlying marshes. Abdul Baki Abdulkarim Sadoun, head of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party in Basra, said whatever incidents take place these days are minor. He added that "since the rebellion until now we have no problem" in the city.

In a sign that the government may not be entirely forthcoming about all the confrontations taking place, the newspaper Al-Qadisiya reported Nov. 10 on a ceremony in which Mr. Saddam handed out decorations to 84 southern military personnel and police for what was described as their brave actions during a previously unreported attack said to have occurred Oct. 5.

To a casual observer, the Iraqi Army decidedly seems to have the upper hand in and around Basra. The highway along the border area is intensively protected, with frequent checkpoints, heavy armor emplacements and light artillery throughout the countryside.

In an effort to woo the population, the government has launched well-publicized public works projects aimed at rebuilding the social service and economic infrastructure destroyed by allied bombing. Some bridges are being rebuilt, and the government is building a pipeline that it promises will deliver clean water here within three months.

During a visit to Basra, a group of reporters saw no overt effects of the allies' ban on Iraqi aircraft operations below the 32d parallel. The measure was adopted this summer in an effort to halt Iraqi air attacks on rebellious Shiite villages in the marshes.

But some diplomats in Baghdad said the "no-fly" zone had helped the government consolidate its hold on the region. In their view, the policy was conceived in part in the hope of sparking a nationalist uprising by the army against Mr. Saddam, and Iraqis realize it had political rather than humanitarian aims.

"Why are they here?" the former soldier asked, referring to the high-flying allied planes that control the zone. "They don't do anything for us. They don't protect. I don't know why they do it."

Halt Curbs, Baghdad To Ask UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York—Iraq's foreign minister, Mohammed Said Sahhaf, and the deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, are to appeal to the Security Council on Monday that it end the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, Western diplomats said.

But they added that the officials would probably be rebuffed.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council released on Saturday, Mr. Sahhaf said his government "firmly believes that it has fully discharged the substantive obligations" imposed by the council for lifting the sanctions.

"It is incumbent on the council," he said, "to begin to lift the embargo and all the exceptional measures imposed on Iraq."

Among those measures was the demand that Iraq assist UN specialists in dismantling its remaining weapons of mass destruction and the means for producing them. Almost two years later, UN specialists contend that Iraq continues to thwart their efforts to find and destroy nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and conventional long-range missiles, as well as the programs that develop them.

Arabs May Rethink Talks Under Clinton

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Arab negotiators in the Middle East peace talks are warning that they may break off their participation in the negotiations next spring if gains are not made promptly after President Bill Clinton takes office.

The Arab officials, speaking at a news conference Friday to mark completion of the seventh round of the talks, said they would almost certainly resume discussions here from Dec. 7 to 17, as proposed by the United States.

But Mouaffik Allaf, the chief Syrian negotiator, said that "Arab negotiators cannot last forever." He added that from his perspective the peace process had already taken too long.

"We have to give some reasonable time to the new American administration," Mr. Allaf said. But he said that if progress toward peace was not made within three or four months after the Clinton inauguration, the Arab parties might "reconsider the whole thing."

Taking a similar view, Haidar Abdel-Shafi, a Palestinian negotiator, objected to an "open-ended" peace process. He said that if progress was not forthcoming after Mr. Clinton took office, "then really we have to evaluate the matter and see whether it is any more profitable to continue with this peace process."

The peace talks were started in Madrid in October 1991 by President George Bush and James A. Baker 3d, who was then the secretary of state. The talks have been associated closely with the two men in the minds of Middle East participants. During his presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton criticized the Bush administration for pressuring Israel in connection with the talks, but also expressed a "strong personal commitment" to the process.

Senior U.S. officials, while conceding that no dramatic progress had been made in the most recent round of talks, said more had gone on behind closed doors than was apparent from public statements. A U.S. account of the talks included the following developments:

- Israel and Syria, while still far from agreement on a statement of principles to govern an accord between them, are engaged for the first time in an important dialogue on the central issues of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and a peace agreement involving Syrian concessions. In this context, "significant progress" has been made toward agreeing on mutual security arrangements between the two nations, a U.S. official said.
- Israel and the Palestinians made little progress in the latest round, but their talks turned to concepts and election procedures for an assembly to govern the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in an interim period. This was described as a potentially important discussion.
- Talks between Israel and Lebanon were set back by the recent upsurge in fighting in Israeli-dominated southern Lebanon. In the next round, negotiators for the two countries are expected to pay more attention to security issues and the prospect of military talks.
- Of the four sets of talks, the Israeli-Jordanian negotiations are showing the most progress, with near agreement reached on the outline of an agenda for the talks.

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Support Slips in Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — China's opposition to more democracy for Hong Kong has begun eroding popular support for the plan promoted by Governor Chris Patten, according to the results of a public opinion poll released Sunday.

"Although most still support the Patten package, they no longer feel it is worth the risk of confrontation with Beijing," the South China Sunday Morning Post said in analyzing the survey it commissioned. "An overwhelming majority believe a referendum should be held on the issue."

According to the poll, 65 percent said the proposed reforms should be put to a public vote, while 31 percent opposed such a referendum.

Mr. Patten on Saturday reiterated his opposition to a referendum, saying it would be divisive.

Overall faith in liberalization remains strong, with 57 percent supporting the scheme to widen direct and indirect voting in Legislative Council elections in 1995.

Less than 17 percent are opposed, according to the survey.

But 48 percent now say Mr. Patten should abandon his proposals if they jeopardize Hong Kong's transition to Chinese rule by 1997. This figure was up from 19 percent in a similar poll on Oct. 7, the day after the scheme was first proposed.

China has attacked Mr. Patten's proposals, saying they violate the Chinese-British Joint Declaration of 1984 and the Chinese Basic Law drafted to rule Hong Kong after 1997.

China hinted last week it would scrap the Joint Declaration if the changes go ahead.

There is growing fear that the Chinese-British dispute will slow work on the \$22.5 billion new airport, which China has criticized as too expensive. In the poll, 46 percent said Mr. Patten should not press for democracy if it means more delays in building the airport, up from 31 percent in the October poll, it said.

Mr. Patten dismissed the polling report, saying public support remained strong. He vowed to "argue the case for our system both before 1997 and after 1997."

A referendum, Mr. Patten said, would be divisive and would strip the Legislative Council of its duty to enact a voting scheme in line with the desires of members' constituents. (Reuters, UPI)

CARS: From Hong Kong to China, a Steady Stream

(Continued from page 1)

...began placing orders — with smugglers.

"The situation is extremely bad, and it's getting worse virtually by the week," said George M. F. Humble, chairman of Mollers Insurance Holdings. He added that insurers in Hong Kong were "treating on the brink" of refusing to insure luxury cars for theft unless they have a security system that immobilizes the car rather than just sounding an alarm.

"It's no good saying that if you move that car it's going to make a noise like a crazed cow," Mr. Humble said. "Nobody takes any notice of a crazed cow. Cars are blowing off all over the place."

The smugglers, operating in huge gangs and led by people on both sides of the border, originally shipped cars in junks but over the last two years have increasingly relied on *tai feis*, specially designed motorboats with steel hulls and up to five 300-horsepower engines.

The *tai feis* are based on a design for a Canadian racing boat, but adapted with sharpened bows for ramming and bulletproof plates to protect the crew.

Hong Kong banned construction of *tai feis* last year, but a newspaper there reported recently that the smugglers had flown technicians to Malaysia to build the boats there.

The smugglers have grown increasingly sophisticated, even using dogs to check for police at their hidden loading spots and buying scanners to monitor police radio traffic. The *tai fei* cost up to \$200,000 each, and the smugglers have several dozen, each of which can run many missions each day.

Despite growing tensions between Beijing and Hong Kong over calls for democracy in the territory, senior Chinese police officials seem willing to cooperate with their colonial counterparts in cracking down on the smuggling.

In October the Chinese authorities announced a new measure that may help curb the trade in Hong Kong cars: a ban on the registration of vehicles with the steering wheel on the right side. In Hong Kong, people drive on the left and so cars have the steering wheel on the right, while it is the other way around in China.

In theory, the ban on cars with right-hand steering would make Hong Kong vehicles useless in China. But a similar rule was introduced in 1988 and never put into practice, and it is too early to tell whether the recent announcement will be enforced more rigorously.

One of the most intriguing questions about the smuggling is the degree of involvement of China's navy and marine police. It is clear that the security forces are often paid to look the other way, but in addition some seem to take part more directly.

On several occasions, Hong Kong police have intercepted boats suspected of engaging in smuggling, only to find uniformed Chinese police officers on board. In an incident a year ago, police who tried to board a smuggler's boat in Hong Kong waters were stopped by two uniformed Chinese police officers who turned out to be on the boat.

The Chinese police pointed machine guns at the Hong Kong officers and summoned two other Chinese police boats, which also intruded into Hong Kong waters with armed troops. The Chinese show of force rescued the smugglers and forced the Hong Kong police to back off.

In an unrelated episode, a Hong Kong newspaper, the South China Morning Post, published a photo in August that it had taken in Guangzhou of a black Lexus waiting outside a five-star hotel. The steering column was on the right and the car had almost certainly been smuggled from Hong Kong.

The car's license plate indicated that the vehicle belonged to a senior Chinese Army leader. Whoever he is, he ranks high enough that an Audi full of soldiers accompanied the Lexus as an escort.



A workman returning a painting Sunday to Windsor after the fire that destroyed part of the castle. The repair bill will mostly hit the public. The palace was not insured and the queen does not pay taxes.

Windsor Fire Fans Monarchy Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The fire that destroyed part of the world's largest inhabited royal castle has aroused strong sympathy for Queen Elizabeth II, but has also fanned a controversy about the public cost of the monarchy.

The fire and the cost of repairing the damage have rekindled a wider debate about the tens of millions of pounds the state pays every year for the upkeep of the extended royal family without getting any tax revenues back from the queen.

"The suggestion that the taxpayer might foot the bill raises the question of why the queen, in her private capacity, should not be a taxpayer also," said Alan Williams of the opposition Labor Party, a member of a parliamentary committee that looks at the state subsidy to the royal family.

The Conservative government, which has responsibility for Windsor and a number of other palaces, has promised to have the buildings restored at a cost estimated at \$60 million (\$90 million). Much of the bill will fall on taxpayers, as the palace was not insured.

Government officials said it would take years to repair the damage from the fire, which broke out at midnight Friday and was still smoldering late Saturday.

The queen visited the castle for more than an hour Saturday, looking slightly forlorn as she trudged around in a downpour.

Soldiers of the Household Cavalry were on duty Sunday, returning books and drawings to the library, which was not damaged.

Dickie Arbiter, Buckingham Palace press spokesman, said it was still not possible to say what treasures may have been lost.

"There will be a lot of cross-cataloging to do before we will know the answers," Mr. Arbiter said. "One person who will know is Her Majesty. The queen knows everything in the castle and if it's missing she'll know."

Palace officials said they had not had time since the fire to do an inventory of art and other valuable objects in the castle, which is 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of London, and has been the residence of British monarchs for 850 years. But they said the quick action of workers in removing paintings, furniture, tapestries and other possessions as the fire raged seemed to have kept the losses to a minimum.

The most visible damage was to the 14th-century St. George's Hall, an ornate chamber 185 feet (56 meters) long that has been the site of state dinners. Its roof collapsed.

Two Sunday papers searched for deeper meanings in the disaster. The Sunday Telegraph said in a



Attacks Mar Weekend In Germany

Attacks Mar Weekend In Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Mobs of young people attacked a hostel for asylum-seekers and assaulted passers-by and police in four Eastern cities, local radio reported Sunday.

In the latest violence, in the town of Schöningha, in Brandenburg state, gangs of youths set a hostel ablaze, but residents put out the fire late Saturday. No one was injured.

Mobs sparked a street brawl outside a hostel in Stralsund, in Mecklenburg-West Pomerania state, and the police arrested 11 people in the Baltic port of Rostock for beating up pedestrians and smashing shop windows.

The police also clashed with young people furious over the planned closure of a youth club in Bad Freienwalde, near Berlin.

The police said two groups of men brawled on the steps of an East Berlin subway station late Friday. A 27-year-old man was stabbed to death, and two other persons suffered knife wounds.

(Reuters, AP)

UN Confirms Bosnia Typhoid Outbreak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations on Sunday confirmed an outbreak of typhoid in Bosnia-Herzegovina, bringing new misery to thousands of civilians, including refugees, in towns that are under heavy Serbian attack.

Confirmation of cases of the disease came as NATO and the Western European Union began a naval blockade in the Adriatic on the former Yugoslavia to implement a UN embargo.

Airborne radar and maritime patrol aircraft are to assist seven ships, NATO officials said in Naples.

The primary aim of the naval blockade on Serbia and Montenegro, which are what remains of the Yugoslav federation, is to halt the flow of oil into Serbia.

The World Health Organization said in Geneva that about 25 cases of typhoid had been confirmed recently in the area of Jajce, a mainly Muslim town that fell to Serbian forces last month.

WHO said, however, that the figure was "regarded as a considerable underestimate of the true number."

The health agency said the source of the disease was almost certainly water that had been contaminated after Jajce's water system was damaged during the battle for the town.

Many refugees from Jajce and other fallen towns in the region fled to Travnik, a major town in central Bosnia on the route south to Sarajevo. Travnik has become the latest target of Serbian forces.

On Saturday, villages on the outskirts of the town of 70,000 were reported to be under heavy artillery and infantry attack.

The prospect of a major onslaught on Travnik, and a subsequent flood of refugees from the town, has raised concern among international relief organizations working in the area.

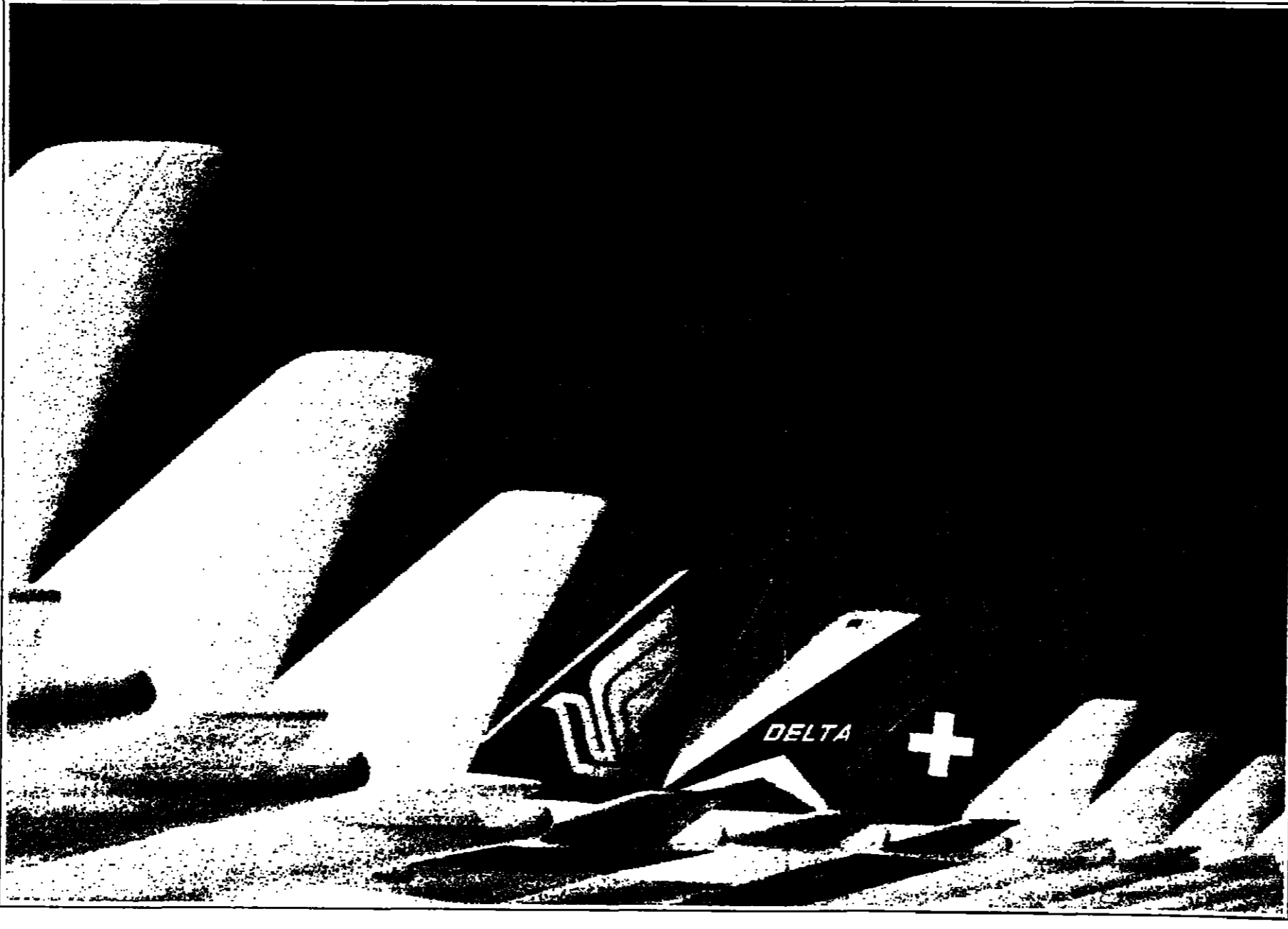
"There will be no future for these people," a senior official said, referring to the refugees.

In Sarajevo, a cease-fire was near collapse Sunday as the capital suffered its heaviest artillery bombardment since the truce began on Nov. 12.

Bosnian authorities also accused Serbian forces of deploying Scud missiles in positions that threaten

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A BREATH — Two Abkhazian volunteers taking a break in a shelter at a front line near the settlement of Eshera as a temporary truce reached last week was observed. Fighting between the Georgians and Abkhazian separatists has been going on since August.

For Russians in the Baltics, Bitter Times

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

NARVA, Estonia — It looked like a scene from the October Revolution, which brought the Bolsheviks to power in Russia, with thick snow falling on the fur hats and angry faces of demonstrators shouting for work and bread.

But these Russians, stranded by history in a now-independent Estonia, are frightened about their future — not merely about their jobs, as a deep recession bites, but about their political and civil rights.

Narva, a town of 87,000 abutting Russia's border, has just 6,000 residents who were able to vote in recent elections for a new parliament and president, the first vote since Estonia was resurrected as an independent nation. Residents who are not Estonians and who have lived here for two years may become citizens by applying, waiting a year, and passing an exam in Estonian. In the meantime, they may vote in local elections, but they cannot vote in national elections. Nor can they own land.

The problem of who is a citizen, which was at the heart of the demonstrators' complaints, represents an important example of the complications of the end of the Soviet Union in the Baltics, three nations annexed in 1940 under a secret pact with Nazi Germany and now, again, independent.

The Russians here, once servants of empire, are now a minority, and they are complaining bitterly.

Their complaints have been echoed by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who has complained to the United Nations about "a massive violation of the human rights" of Russians in Estonia and Latvia, which he cited on Oct. 29 when he suspended the pullout of former Soviet troops from the Baltics. The problem is much less intense in Lithuania because its non-Lithuanian population is much smaller.

But the Soviet-designed reactors at Dukovany were built with "perfect substitutes" for containment, the management claims. Any radioactive gas or dust that might escape from the reactor in an accident would be passed through a "bubbler tower," in which dangerous substances would be separated by bubbling them through successive trays of water.

Floods in Ukraine Kill 17

KIEV — Floods in western Ukraine have killed 17 people and caused millions of dollars in damage to houses and roads, officials said. A civil defense officer said rivers in Transcarpathia burst their banks last week, inundating areas around Uzhgorod, a city of about 110,000 near the Czechoslovak border.

human-rights abuses, at least as commonly understood. But in the new laws, some incomplete, covering citizenship and especially language requirements, there is potential for considerable abuse. Estonian and Latvian officials say none is intended or will be allowed, but in Latvia, where language exams began in May, there have already been some charges of discrimination against Russians.

Although Russia has renounced the Soviet past, the occupation of the Baltic nations by the Soviets, the Nazis and then the Soviets again was exceptionally bitter, with the execution of many leading citizens and the deportation of hundreds of thousands of others. Many thousands more fled to the West.

Thus, ensuring the loyalty — or the departure — of a large, potential fifth column of non-Estonians is a scarcely hidden desire for the more fervent Baltic nationalists.

Despite Mr. Yeltsin's move to suspend the military pullout, Lieutenant General Fyodor I. Melnichuk, first deputy commander of Russian troops in the Baltic, said withdrawals were continuing from both Lithuania and Estonia, which has only 9,000 Russian troops left.

The Russians say Lithuania's citizenship law, which allows all residents to become citizens automatically, creates no difficulties. But of the estimated 80,000 Russian troops in the Baltics, more than half are in Latvia, the headquarters.

In the desire of Baltic nationalists to restore the ethnic balance of their nations, whose populations were decimated when Moscow annexed them in 1940, there is also a distinct lack of generosity.

Janis Jurkans, who has been forced to quit as Latvia's foreign minister because he continued to urge a more generous citizenship policy after Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis warned him not to, puts the problem this way: "I believe in a Latvia that is independent and free and culturally protected. But I believe the only way to ensure this is to have good relations with Russia and the Russians living here, to ensure that Latvian citizenship is easily acquired by those who want it and have learned some Latvian."

Western diplomats in Tallinn and Riga, the capitals of Estonia and Latvia, respectively, echo Mr. Jurkans's concerns.

"We backed the Baltics all the way against the Soviet Union and

during the restoration of their independence," said a senior Western diplomat in Tallinn. "But now we're saying that this is a post-Cold-War Europe, with Yugoslavia and Rostock and dangerous nationalisms, and that it's time to be flexible and generous."

Both the new president of Estonia, Lennart Meri, and Latvia's prime minister, Mr. Godmanis, agree in principle. Mr. Godmanis, who has been accused of widespread abuses; they say Moscow has provided no specific list of complaints.

Mr. Meri, a writer and former dissident, speaks eloquently of the psychological damage done to all subjects of the former Soviet empire, and of how, as in "Sleeping Beauty," suppressed countries have awakened 50 years later with all their prewar passions and attitudes intact.

Mr. Godmanis, a physicist and weightlifter, said he was seeking to restart the troop withdrawals "because if the Russian troops really mean to stay, then that changes everything."

Mr. Godmanis, 41, had just returned to Riga after negotiating economic agreements with acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar of Russia when he was told the pullout had stopped. "I called Gaidar immediately, but he only said that he had to support government policy," Mr. Godmanis said. "It's sad, but I feel that in Russia, one hand doesn't know what the other hand does."

It was relatively easy for Lithuania, where non-Lithuanians account for only 20 percent of the residents, to grant citizenship to all

But Estonia is only 62 percent Estonian, and Latvia has only a bare majority, if that, of Latvians; Riga, the capital, is only 27 percent Latvian.

So Estonia and Latvia have decided to require "Russian-speakers" — those who did not live there before 1940 and their direct descendants — to apply for citizenship and to renounce Russian or other citizenship. They must also pass a language exam. As a procedure to naturalize resident aliens, it is not dissimilar from those in other democracies, but the requirements have effectively disenfranchised many nonindigenous Russians.

"After what the Soviets did to us, for us to ask Russians to learn a little language as the cost of citizenship seems not too big a price to ask," said Mart Rannut, head of Estonia's National Language Board, which is administering language examinations for five categories of professions. "We're not jailing them, deporting them, or depriving them of housing."

Even under the rule requiring residency during from 1940, Estonian officials estimate that a sixth of the non-Estonians, or about 90,000 people, already qualify as citizens.

Latvian officials, still in the registration process, estimate that 70 percent of the population, including a large number of "Russian-speakers," will automatically qualify. But neither Estonia nor Latvia has settled the issue of how much language must be learned to become a citizen, and Latvia has yet to pass a naturalization law or to decide even how long someone must live there in order to qualify.

Nuclear Problems for Czechs and Slovaks

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

DUKOVANY, Czechoslovakia — With the division of Czechoslovakia into two countries scheduled for Jan. 1, both prospective nations are bracing for potentially grave problems arising from the fission of atoms.

Under former Soviet custody, a united Czechoslovakia operated two large nuclear power plants with relatively few administrative snags or public opposition. The Russians supplied most of the hardware and nuclear fuel, and when the dangerously radioactive fuel was used up, it was simply sent back to the Soviet Union for reprocessing.

But Russia is no longer taking Czechoslovakia's spent fuel and for the time being, the Czech and Slovak republics will be stuck with a rising mountain of that dangerous material. The Czech plant at Dukovany and the Slovak plant at Jaslavke Bohumice continue to pro-

duce more spent fuel than they can safely handle.

Dr. Karel Wagner, director of Czechoslovakia's atomic energy commission, said that if solutions to the problem were not quickly found, Czechoslovakia's entire nuclear-power system, which supplies 28 percent of the nation's electricity, might have to be shut down.

The economic consequences for both countries would be severe, and the shortfall in electric power would affect Western Europe, which purchases considerable amounts of Czech power.

A site at the Bohumice plant in Slovakia has been used as a temporary storage center for spent fuel from the Bohumice and Dukovany plants. But Slovak authorities refuse to accept any more from the Czech side. Officials in both nations agree, in any case, that the Bohumice site is already full.

In what is soon to be the Czech Republic, officials have marked out a site at this sprawling reactor plant where spent fuel from Duko-

vany and a new Czech plant at Temelin, which is scheduled to begin operations in 1993, could be stored for up to 30 years.

But the 600 residents of Dukovany village are not happy to have a nuclear power plant in their backyard, and they want no part of any nuclear dump. And democracy has given them a strong voice.

In his campaign against a storage dump, Dukovany's mayor, Vitezslav Jonas, has the support not only of his fellow villagers, but of some nationally known politicians. The nuclear developers have formidable arguments to rebut the villagers, not the least being Dukovany's excellent safety record.

Many American experts, including Ivan Sein, director of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, have inspected the Dukovany plant and pronounced it one of the best-run plants in Eastern Europe.

The plant supervisors acknowledge that Dukovany lacks the reinforced-concrete containments that

house American reactors to prevent radioactive material from escaping in case of an accident.

But the Soviet-designed reactors at Dukovany were built with "perfect substitutes" for containment, the management claims. Any radioactive gas or dust that might escape from the reactor in an accident would be passed through a "bubbler tower," in which dangerous substances would be separated by bubbling them through successive trays of water.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTICE INVITING OFFERS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS FIELDS IN INDIA

EXTENSION OF BID DEADLINE

The Government of India had earlier announced the offer of twelve medium-sized and thirty-one small-sized discovered fields for development under joint venture/production-sharing arrangements. In order to enable companies to carry out a thorough evaluation of the voluminous data on these fields, it has been decided to extend the last date for receipt of offers in respect of both the medium-sized and small-sized fields to Wednesday, 31st March, 1993.

Companies wishing to submit offers for development of fields should ensure that these are sent so as to reach latest by 3.00 P.M. on Wednesday, 31st March, 1993 to:

Mr. Naresh Dayal,
Joint Secretary (Exploration), Government of India,
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas,
Room No. 211-A Wing,
Shastri Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
New Delhi-110 001, INDIA.

GATT: France Urges EC Rejection

(Continued from page 1)

global trade liberalization talks taking place under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But the French government, finding itself under intense pressure from a powerful farming lobby that enjoys the support of key opposition political parties, has rejected the accord, arguing that it will damage French and European farming and grant unfair advantage to U.S. producers.

"No country can dictate its laws to the world," the prime minister said, in an apparent reference to Washington's threat to impose punitive sanctions on \$300 million worth of European exports if the farm trade negotiations failed.

Mr. Bérégovoy said he hoped that the National Assembly would give full backing to France's position on farm dispute when it debates the issue Wednesday.

With this support, he added, France would take its case to other governments at the next meeting of the Community's Council of Ministers. He said it was not yet clear whether this was a case in which the Council could only act unanimously — and if so, the question of a formal veto need not arise.

"But, in the end, if there is no other way of expressing France's opposition," he said, "then this veto will clearly have to come from France."

For that, a specific text would have to be presented to the Council of Ministers by the Community's executive commission, which will debate the problem in Brussels on Wednesday.

The French leader said the country's farmers could expect the support of farmers in other European countries. But he urged them to avoid excesses and keep their cool during demonstrations against the agreement planned for this week.

"The anger of the farmers can be understood, but it is in their interest to refrain from improper actions," he said.

He said he regretted that an American flag had been burned during a demonstration by farmers last week.

This weekend, farmers in the cities of Amiens and Lille targeted McDonald's outlets for protests as symbols of U.S. economic power. In a statement Sunday night, the company denied responsibility for the French farmers' problems and said it understood their desire to defend their interests.

It also pointed out that all the produce consumed in McDonald's restaurants in France was acquired in this country — minced meat for hamburgers from Orléans, potatoes for chips from Lille and salad ingredients from the southwest.

At the heart of the French position is its view that the country cannot further cut farm subsidies, price supports and cultivated acre-

age after France accepted one round of concessions in May, when the Community's Common Agricultural Policy was overhauled.

"We agreed to the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy," Mr. Bérégovoy said on Saturday. "That reform is the limit of what we accept."

France believes that any farm trade agreement with the United States must conform with the Community's new policy.

"We have good sense on our side," Mr. Bérégovoy said. "Europe cannot reform its Common Agricultural Policy in May only to dismantle it in November."

He said Friday's agreement requiring the Community to cut back the volume of its agricultural exports by 21 percent was not compatible with the Common Agricultural Policy.

France has now asked the EC Commission to prepare a report comparing the farm trade pact with the agricultural policy.

The commission president, Jacques Delors, said he expected "a battle of figures" when the 17-member body meets to study the details of the agreement worked out by its agriculture minister, Ray MacSharry, and its external affairs minister, Frans Andriessen.

Mr. Delors sought to reassure French farmers that the Community's negotiators "managed to bring important concessions from the Americans."

News agencies reported earlier. Asked on ABC television if the French could exercise a veto, Mrs. Hills said, "I hope they won't."

She added that President François Mitterrand had said that this was not their intention, to be isolated.

Pressed about how Washington would respond to a definitive French "no," Mrs. Hills said: "It would be an issue that the Europeans, the other 11 member states, would have to address. And I'd rather not get into their internal deliberations on how they would deal with a possibility."

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, speaking in Paris, said that a veto, if it happened at all, was still a long way down the line.

"There will be no text on which we can vote immediately and consequently on which we could exercise a right of veto," he said. "Only at the end of the negotiations will everything be put on the table and we can decide."

He added that a formal French veto of the accord would be a "recognition of defeat."

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Jean-Pierre Solson of France told the Journal du Dimanche newspaper: "I do hope for a Europe that will stand up, affirming what it is. The United States has always respected those who know how to stand up to it. History shows that it has contempt for the rest."

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Ways to Minimize Exposure to Lead

The New York Times lists the precautions to be taken to minimize the risk of lead exposure, which can permanently damage a young child's brain and cause behavioral abnormalities:

• If you live in a house built before 1950, leave the paint alone if it is in good condition or has been painted over with lead-free paint. Paint removal should be done by a contractor certified to do lead-removal work. Pregnant women and small children should be elsewhere during renovation. Dust should be cleaned up afterward with an industrial vacuum.

• Drinking water can be tested for lead. Avoid softening the water, since soft water can leach lead from pipes. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking, and let it flow for a minute or two first.

• Unless you are sure that the glaze is free of lead, avoid cooking in ceramic containers and do not routinely use ceramic dishes or old china with a damaged glaze to serve hot or acidic foods, including coffee and tea. Do not store acidic juices in ceramic pitchers, and do not use lead crystal decanters for storing any drinks.

About People

Christopher Plummer, who had the male lead in the smash

1965 musical "The Sound of Music," once slightly referred to that film as "The Sound of Music." Mr. Plummer, currently appearing in Washington in a one-man show saluting literary masterpieces, "A Word or Two Before You Go," has not changed his opinion. "The real trick you get paid a fortune for. And you practically have to give away money to do Shakespeare."

Short Takes

People who wear disposable contact lenses are up to 14 times as likely to develop eye ulcers as wearers of nondisposable soft lenses, according to a Johns Hopkins University study. But the wearers may be to blame, not the lenses, a spokesman said. He said many wearers bring on problems by failing to care for the lenses and ignoring time limits on wear. Another study found that people who take their contacts out every night have a lower rate of eye ulcers than those who wear them round the clock.

The use of electronic ankle bracelets, which in effect turn an offender's home into a prison, is proliferating. The tamper-resistant bracelets send a radio signal every few seconds that is monitored by a central computer. If the wearer leaves home, an alarm goes off. In 1984, there were only three such "house arrest" programs in the United States. Today, about 1,200 corrections agencies monitor 45,000 people. The New York Times reports. Experts predict that the bracelets will soon be used by nursing homes, to find disoriented patients who wander away, and by outdoor expeditions, to find

mountainers and hikers who get lost or injured.

An unemployed Indianapolis man who had failed to make child-support payments was sentenced by the county court to stand on the courthouse lawn and hold a sign that said, "Need Job to Support Children." The Indiana state appeals court overruled the county court, calling the sign-wearing sentence "a throwback" to the days of putting people in stocks. Meanwhile the man, Clarence W. Epley 3d, 45, after carrying the sign for a few days, found a job.

Does water that comes from bore holes — wells, really — count as spring water? Certainly not, the Georgia Agriculture Department contends. In defense of small bottlers in the state, it is suing to force Poland Spring in Maine, one of the country's biggest bottlers, to drop the word "spring" from its labels. Poland's spring gushes up from the bottom of an ordinary pond and mixes with the pond water, so Poland has tapped the underground source of the spring with bore holes. Most big bottled-water producers in the United States and Europe do likewise. A spokesman for the Sauter Water Group, a competitor of Poland Spring's parent, Perrier, said the controversy had been blown out of proportion: "Bore holes are the best and most sanitary way to extract spring water. There are just not that many places in the United States where free-flowing spring water can be collected."

Arthur Higbee

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE

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RICE: Japan Drops a Hint on Ending Ban on Imports

(Continued from page 1)

trade talks under the GATT to be held in days to come, and will go all-out to reflect our position," Agence France-Presse quoted an unnamed Seoul official as saying in the local press Sunday.

Few analysts believe that Japan can afford to see the Uruguay Round fail. A breakdown of the GATT trading system would put Tokyo in the difficult position of having to conduct bilateral negotiations with countries with which it runs huge surpluses, notably the United States and the European Community.

Although there is significant opposition to opening the rice market within the governing Liberal Democratic Party, which relies heavily on the farm vote, many politicians and bureaucrats privately agree with the nation's business leaders who have called for conceding limited access to the market.

Japanese officials quoted by the local press indicated that they were

preparing to accept tariffication but only after attempting to revise the scheme to buy more time for its farmers to adjust. Options being considered include:

- Postponing the start of tariffication by five years.
- Raising initial tariff levels to 900 percent from 700 percent to effectively restrict imports.
- Slowing the pace of tariff reduction.
- Lowering the level of minimum market access.
- Setting up a special safeguard to prevent an onslaught of rice imports.

The officials said the conditions were likely to be accepted given the spirit of compromise that led to the breakthrough in EC-U.S. negotiations. But observers noted that a last-ditch attempt to change the rules could destroy the delicate balance in the draft that GATT's 108 members would have to sign.

Even if the amendments are re-

jected, however, the attempt to cut a better deal for Japan's rice farmers would help Liberal Democratic politicians escape an unpopular decision as an inevitable consequence of foreign pressure.

Nonetheless, it appears that Mr. Miyazawa will be forced to make a tough decision to accept tariffication of the rice market by the end of this year, even though doing so would be a further blow to the leader of a party already reeling from a serious financial scandal.

Slaying Is Claimed by IRA

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army said Sunday that it had killed a man who was found shot through the head because, it said, he had worked as a British intelligence informer. The body of John Gerard Holmes, 34, was discovered in Londonderry, five days after he disappeared from his home.



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ABU DHABI

Economy, Like Skyline, Is on the Rise

Economic activity in Abu Dhabi, the federal capital of the United Arab Emirates, is surging ahead as government expenditure in the public sector increases. Construction, industry and transport are benefiting.

Abu Dhabi is injecting massive amounts of cash into infrastructure improvements, civil works, housing and the leisure sector. Around 2.4 million barrels of oil are being pumped per day and increasing volumes of natural gas are being processed for export. "We are really doing very well indeed," comments an official at the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, which celebrated its 20th anniversary last year.

Now mandatory: defense sales offset

Locally born citizens now have a per capita income of \$128,000 a year — probably the highest in the world, according to one bank director in the city, who estimates that the overall per capita income in the United Arab Emirates is \$29,000 (the emirates have an overall population of about 1.88 million).

Evidence of boom times is all around Abu Dhabi, which is one vast construction site. Buildings erected in the three main city streets in the mid-to-late 1970s, and even the early 1980s, are being demolished to make way for new high-rise developments. Swinging tower cranes dominate the skyline as more than 40 new blocks — most of them 20 stories or more — near completion.

Two of the newest buildings are the Eissalat (telecommunications) Tower, with a huge dome on top, and the 130-meter (430-foot) \$30 million Forte Grand Hotel with a revolving restaurant on the roof, due to open next March. The hotel is one of the tallest buildings being

constructed in the Gulf. But it will soon be overtaken by the \$55 million Baynunah tower on the corniche. This will be 150 meters high when completed at the end of 1994.

A \$60 million expansion scheme for Mina Zayed Port is under way, the new International Airport at Al Ain is nearing final completion and there are plans for a major new development at Abu Dhabi's international airport. A new crossing from Abu Dhabi Island to the mainland is to be built along with several new highways as the city spreads outward from the existing downtown area on the corniche.

Much of the government spending on real estate is being channeled through the Department of Social Services and Commercial Building (DSSCB). It has spent more than \$2.2 billion on constructing 32,000 residential units alone during the last 10 years.

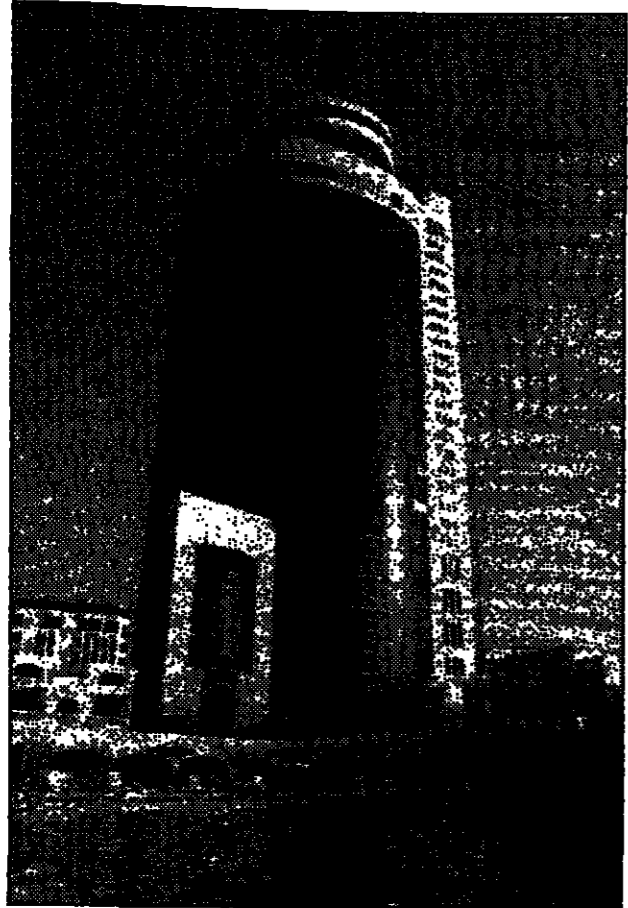
Substantial capital investments are also going into the hydrocarbon and power generation industries. According to industry sources, these will total about \$6 billion in the next five to six years. They include a \$2 billion expansion of the Ruwais refinery and \$1.4 billion for the Taweelah "B" power station and desalination plant.

One of the biggest projects awaiting the final go-ahead is the "Lulu" Island leisure complex, a \$2 billion development on an artificial island, expected to become a major regional and international attraction.

An 18-hole championship green golf course is also being built close to one of the waterways.



The corniche, part of the rapidly expanding city.



The Forte Grand Hotel will open in March 1993.

Oil Industry Strong With Exports and Upgrades

Abu Dhabi is pumping around 2.4 million barrels of oil a day. Only a fraction of this, about 200,000 barrels per day, is turned into refined products like gasoline for use locally; the rest goes for export, much of it to Japan.

Abu Dhabi's total proven oil reserves amount to 100 billion barrels of oil and

Reserves could still last 200 years

well over 300 trillion cubic feet of gas. At current rates of extraction, this would

be enough to last the emirate for the next 200 years. In theory, Abu Dhabi could cease oil production altogether and survive economically through its considerable global investments, which according to local financial sources amount to over \$100 billion.

A major capital expenditure program of about \$6 billion is under way to upgrade refineries and gas processing systems, particularly on Das Island, from which liquefied natural gas is exported.

Between November 1991 and last January, the Abu Dhabi National Oil

Company (Adnoc) marked its 20th anniversary with an extended program of events depicting the progress of oil and gas exploration in the emirate.

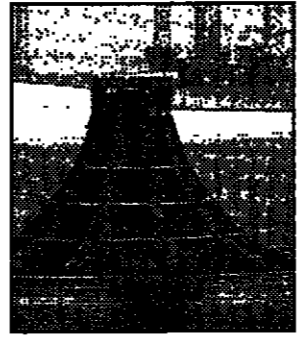
Comments an Adnoc spokesman: "We are really doing very well. We are continuing our exploration and exploitation programs, and the quality of oil is excellent."

When the company first started, Abu Dhabi was producing 908,000 barrels a day, equivalent to just under 2 percent of total

world production. Today, it pumps about 2.4 million barrels per day and is the 10th-largest producer in the world.

"We also have the capacity to go much higher," says the Adnoc official, "while maintaining the highest standards of reservoir management. Liquid natural gas capacity is being doubled, and onshore gas development projects are well under way."

Adnoc is one of the few joint-venture oil companies in the Gulf and has a



Oil production is about 2.4 million barrels a day.

60 percent shareholding in the company. The other shareholders are British Petroleum, Total, Shell,

Continued on Page 11

An important new development has been the implementation of a defense sales offset program, which is now mandatory. All defense contractors and suppliers must reinvest part of the contract value in civil projects in Abu Dhabi. According to the offset office, this could mean new capital investment of more than \$5 billion.

Says a director of Bin Hamoodah Trading and General Services Company, one of the largest private sector businesses in Abu Dhabi, "Business here is really picking up, and many projects have got the go-ahead. The government is also really pushing to upgrade existing facilities, such as health care [more than 35 percent of the federal budget goes to health], and it is also spending money more wisely than in the past." The company is also the agent for General Motors and is active in the health sector. "The government is trying to control more of what is going on by putting the right people in the right places as far as administration is concerned," the director says.

Abu Dhabi did particularly well out of the Gulf crisis for trade and re-exports, which reached record levels last year. These rose 91 percent in value, to just over \$1 billion. Exports to Kuwait went up more than fivefold in value, to nearly \$515 million.

This year re-exports have begun to slacken, but they

Continued on Page 10

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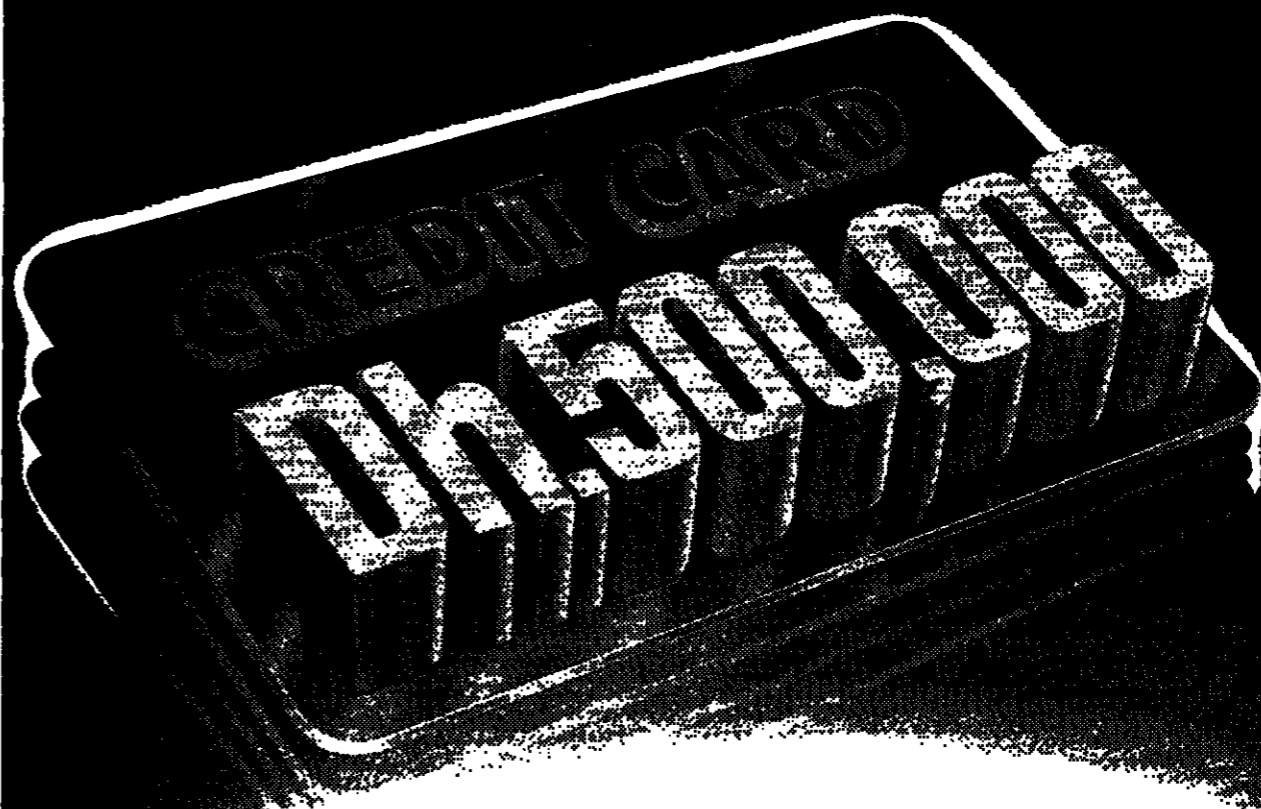
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Port Offers Incentives For Regional Shippers

There is strong competition among Gulf ports to become the regional hub. One of the latest to join the fight for more business is Mina Zayed, whose management has recently gone through major restructuring.

A \$60 million expansion scheme has been planned to make Mina Zayed one of the most modern and efficient port operations in the region. "We have a new team at the top," says a spokesman for the Seaport Authority.

Free storage for up to 30 days is available

ity. "There is not enough business here to sustain one shipping line on its own, which is why we want to create a hub for transshipment. We have to become more aggressive in seeking new customers."

Mina Zayed was at its peak as the deepwater port for both Abu Dhabi and much of the United Arab Emirates during the 1970s, but lack of capital investment and management initiative resulted in a decline in activity.

Now that has changed. The port has a recently dredged deepwater channel, and its container-handling capacity has been doubled to four berths. Some 15,000 containers can



The port hopes to become a hub for transshipment.

be stacked at any one time. Last year, the port handled around 42,000 containers, and the number is expected to more than double by the end of this year. Other improvements carried out at the container terminal so far include four new straddle carriers and three long-reach gantry cranes for hoisting containers. All procedures — unloading, stacking, breaking open containers and documentation for the customs and port authority — are now computerized to minimize paperwork and delays.

The man at the top with the task of planning the new strategic development is Hassan Musa al-Qamzi, undersecretary for the Seaport Authority. He is a former project planning undersecretary and was also chairman of the General Industries Corporation.

"If we are going to reach our targets, we have to look at the past and examine our own organizational procedures before making any major decisions," says Mr. Qamzi. "We now have a management that is more commercially oriented. Our present capacity is not utilized to the full. However, we are already seeing a significant breakthrough in activities

here: the rise in container traffic and general cargo."

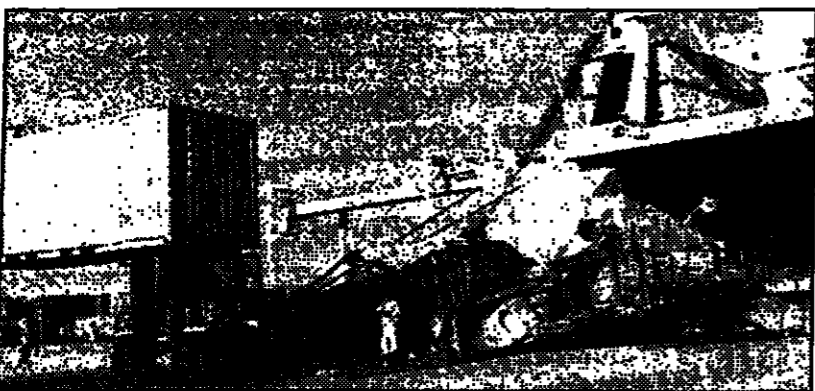
Mr. Qamzi is pinning his hopes on success in getting the shipping line Uniglor, a sister company of Evergreen, to use Mina Zayed. The first vessel began calling at the beginning of the year, and now comes regularly, about every eight days, with up to 2,000 containers each time. He hopes more lines will follow suit. Commenting on Uniglor, he adds: "They are using us as a hub and, as a result of our marketing activities earlier in the year, we are finding that some lines are now sending us more cargoes and containers."

Mr. Qamzi believes in quality and service for his customers, both the shipping lines and the local merchants. He says that many of the bureaucratic obstacles existing in the past have now been overcome.

The relationship between the city authorities and the port, which often resulted in delays for consignees, has now been improved. "We are moving forward in a new business environment where everyone is working together rather than against one another," Mr. Qamzi says. "We have more cooperation with Customs, and we have been urging the immigration department to ease visa restrictions." He is determined to provide the best service and equipment possible for the expansion of the port. "There will be no financial constraints," he adds.

Among the incentives being offered at the 21-berth port is free storage for up to 30 days, plus another six months at nominal rents. Low-cost bunkering and other services are being offered to shipping lines. These include delayed invoicing, reduced rates and even free cargo handling. Concludes Mr. Qamzi: "If you become a regular user of the port, you obtain considerable benefits by using Mina Zayed."

M.F.



Mina Zayed Port accommodates 15,000 containers.

Airports Use Services To Attract New Traffic

Flexibility and the means to adapt to changing demands are key factors in the future development of Abu Dhabi's airports.

Both Abu Dhabi International Airport and the airport at Al Ain are to become major marketing tools to promote both the aviation business and the city worldwide. Abu Dhabi

Coming: city-center check-in facilities

Airport's duty-free shopping complex, which offers some of the most competitive prices in the world, has already received a number of international awards from the tax-free industry for its promotional ideas.

This strategic policy decision follows the appointment of Sheikh Ahmed bin Saif al-Nahyan as the new undersecretary for the Department of Civil Aviation. Sheikh Ahmed, a graduate in business studies, was also in the United Arab Emirates Air Force and has some definite ideas for putting Abu Dhabi on the world map in a positive way.

"Our aim is to increase the frequency of the carriers and the destinations from Abu Dhabi International Airport so that traveling passengers can go almost anywhere in the world on any given day," says Sheikh Ahmed. This would enable the airport to operate at full capacity. At present there are 42 airlines using the airport, and more are expected in the near future. Abu Dhabi operates an "open skies" policy for airlines flying to destinations not served by a carrier.

"We have been very successful in attracting airlines from Southeast Asia and the Far East. Already, there are many airlines from these regions operating here," says Sheikh Ahmed. "Many others are showing an interest." He has already been on a number of missions to the two regions seeking out new business, and he says that Abu Dhabi can become an important hub airport or transit stop for airlines from either Asia or Europe. "I think we are the natural choice," he says. Last year, 22,600 aircraft movements took place and nearly 3 million passengers used the airport.



Forty-two airlines use the airport, with more expected.

Among his many plans for improving the airport is a new check-in facility in the city, where a terminal is to be opened. This will be centrally located and will allow passengers to check in for their flights and to make their duty-free purchases up to six hours before flight departure. "I think this will streamline our already efficient passenger-handling opera-

tion and especially benefit the businessman and tourist," says Sheikh Ahmed.

Various improvements are already under way at the airport, which is to have a second runway and a new satellite terminal parallel to the existing facility. An airport hotel with a five-star restaurant is under construction, together with an executive lounge and business center. There will also be facilities for meetings and small conferences.

Next year will see the completion and official opening of the new international airport at Al Ain, the second-largest town in Abu Dhabi emirate.

"When planning Al Ain airport, we included every piece of material and equipment that could ensure we had an airport capable of meeting all our transportation needs well into the 21st century," says Sheikh Ahmed. He hopes that the use of technology and the most up-to-date facilities will enhance Abu Dhabi's position of excellence as a hub and international transit point for travelers between East and West.

He continues: "We offer the most cost-effective operation, which compares quite favorably with other regional and international airports. For carriers in transit, we provide an ultramodern facility which houses a world-class duty-free complex and excellent handling services for both aircraft and passengers. For those airlines using us as a destination point, we try to make landing procedures and arrivals as easy as possible for both passengers and crew." M.F.



Sheikh Ahmed bin Saif al-Nahyan, undersecretary of Civil Aviation.

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Economy, Like Skyline, Is on the Rise

Continued from Page 9

are still having a considerable impact on overall trade. Total re-exports between January and June this year accounted for \$545 million, compared to

\$454 million during the same period of 1991.

Trade with Saudi Arabia has been increasing, with a 22 percent rise in the value of exports to \$96 million in the first semester. Imports amounted to

\$155 million — a 16 percent increase. "The figures reflect the steady growth of trade with Saudi Arabia and the rapid development of its industrialization program," comments a

Chamber of Commerce and Industry official.

More than 90 percent of all trade with Saudi Arabia is by road. "There is much less bureaucracy on the road link," says one businessman.

Japan has now overtaken the United States as the major supplier of goods to Abu Dhabi during the first six months of this year. Japanese exports rose by 98 percent, to more than \$303 million, and those from the United States rose 33 percent, to \$238 million. While some parts of the Gulf are seeing a return to normal business levels after the exceptional period of post-war activity, Abu Dhabi is continuing to forge ahead. It is now becoming the fastest-developing emirate in the region. Says Al Taher M. Al Kindi, director general of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "We want to see Abu Dhabi as the new gateway to business in the Gulf and the Middle East."

The economy has really begun to pick up," comments Muzfer Alhaj, deputy general manager of Emirates Industrial Bank. "Many construction projects which had been delayed because of the Gulf war have now gone ahead and there is a greater optimistic feeling." Last year, the bank approved new loans worth \$30 million for 20 new industrial and manufacturing projects. He adds: "This year we are going more for equity participation in new ventures."

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Michael Frenchman is a London-based journalist who specializes in the Middle East. Pamela Ann Smith, based in London, writes often about Middle East issues.

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Banks See

Despite the difficulties Abu Dhabi is looking for local economy will be making a more active private capital.

In addition to heightening economic growth, the reduction of the government's role in the economy is a key objective of the National Bank of Abu Dhabi (NBAD). The NBAD, which is the largest in the emirate, will

Consolidation and modernization

ready on the road to recovery at the end of 1991 after recording a 16 percent drop in net profits in 1990 due to the Gulf crisis. In 1981, profits rose to \$2.6 million, compared with \$3.2 million in 1980. Profits were also increased in 1991, by 36 percent to \$4.5 million, up from \$50 million in 1990.

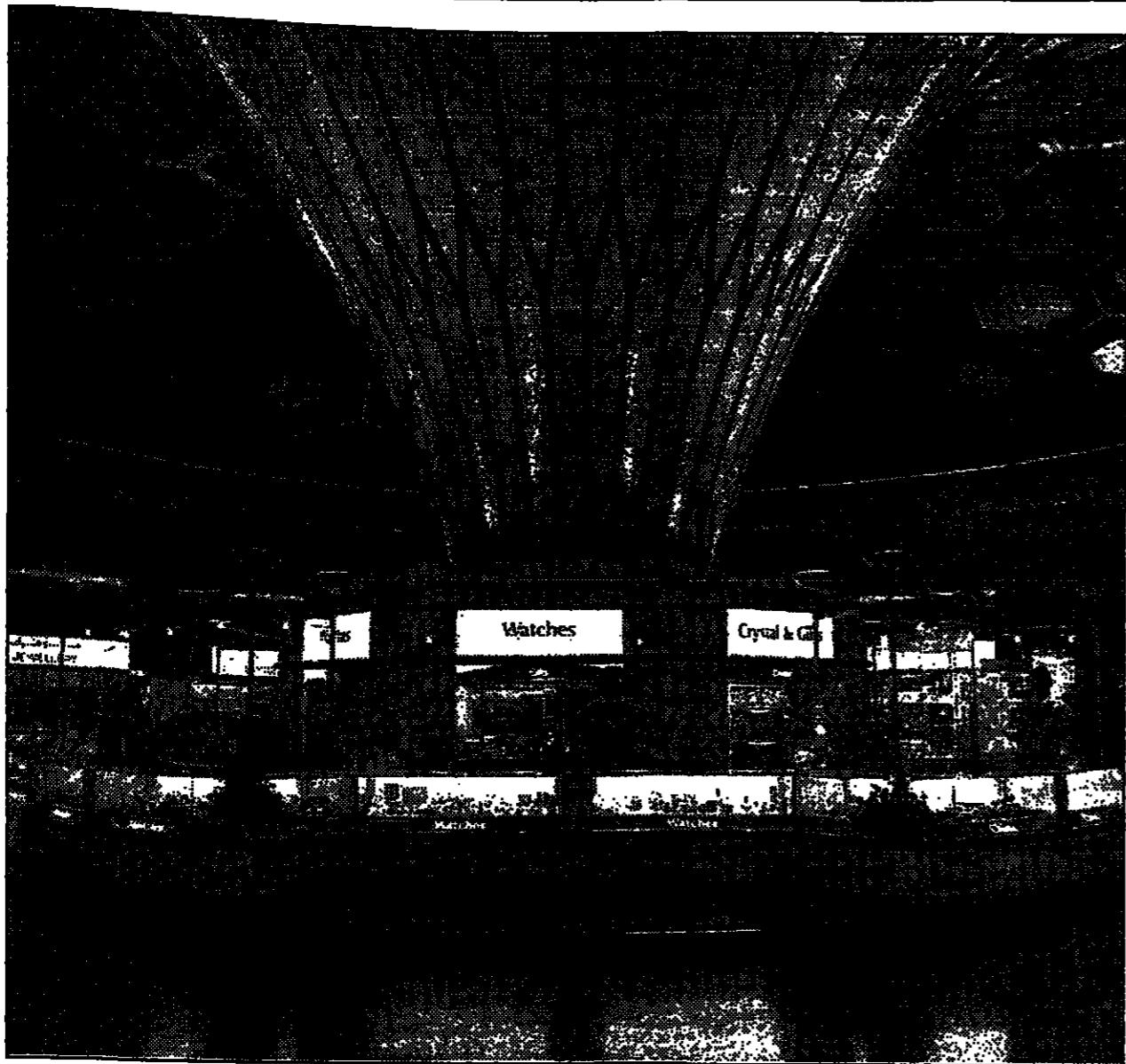
Total assets and liabilities in 1991 rose to \$2.4 billion, an increase of 8 percent. Confidence in the local economy was also reflected in a 14.8 percent rise in customer deposits to \$2.1 billion.

The Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB) also reported an improved performance in 1991. Net profits rose in dollar terms by 15 percent to \$22.7 million, while assets increased 8.6 percent to \$2.8 billion. As with NBAD, customer deposits scored the best gains, rising 11.8 percent to \$1.7 billion. Both banks also reported small increases in their equity. For NBAD to \$482 million, and for ADCB to \$426 million. Loans and advances at NBAD reached \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.1 billion in 1990, and \$1.5 billion at ADCB, compared with \$1.3 billion a year earlier.

Some of the difficulties encountered are apparent in the relatively low figures recorded for both institutions in terms of return on average equity and return on assets in 1991. For NBAD, the former amounted to 5.25 percent, and for ADCB 5.51 percent. The NBAD recorded only 0.3 percent and ADCB the 0.4 percent, according to the PricewaterhouseCoopers-based weekly survey. Ranked in terms of return on assets ratios, however, ADCB scored an impressive 15.26 percent, while for NBAD the figure was 6.95 percent.

Given that many banks in Abu Dhabi, as elsewhere in the emirates, have benefited from free government and central

ADVERTISING SECTION



The duty-free complex expects a turnover of \$40 million this year.

All This and Duty-Free Shopping, Too

Abu Dhabi International Airport has been offering air travelers the chance to win a \$138,000 credit line in a draw. Passengers can buy one of 1,200 tickets for \$138 to enter the raffle, which is one of the biggest duty-free and travel industry promotions. Of course, the shopping is still a draw in itself.

The promotion, launched this year, has had a big impact on the tax-free industry and has attracted a good deal of attention. It followed another successful campaign, "Win a Dream Home," which began last year.

"We wanted to create the maximum impact among all segments of the travel market," explains Sheikh Ahmed bin Saif al-Nahyan, undersecretary for the Abu Dhabi Department of Civil Aviation. "The raffle was launched to establish a worldwide image for the airport and the duty-free complex through a unique and novel idea. Our aim is to further enhance the awareness of Abu Dhabi Duty Free as the world's favorite in-travel shopping stop and to add a little excitement for the traveler."

Abu Dhabi launched its duty-free



Mohammed Mounib, general manager of Abu Dhabi Duty Free.

shopping complex in 1984, and it now has about 20 different shops and outlets. Turnover for the year is expected to reach \$40 million. "Duty free is a vital part of Abu

Dhabi's aviation industry," explains Sheikh Ahmed. "We have introduced a new concept to the retail operation, which has been designed to give a new look and the feel of a large open-plan shopping complex."

Passengers, especially those in transit — just under a million pass through the airport each year — have limited time. The open-plan style makes it easier to browse quickly from one outlet to another and to make purchases.

Mohammed Mounib, the general manager, says the shops and products are being continually changed and improved. He recently introduced several different qualities of gold jewelry — one of the top-selling items — with a slightly higher price for premium design and manufacturing quality. M.F.

Top Secret: New Leisure Complex

Just off the corniche on Abu Dhabi's waterfront is a man-made island that has up until now been the subject of much speculation. Was it to be the site of a new harbor, a naval base or an oil terminal?

It has now been named "Lulu Island," and is to become a \$2 billion leisure complex described by some as a kind of Disneyland. Highly secret models of the five main proposals have been kept in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry building awaiting final approval. This is being given by the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, who is said by his officials to be taking a personal interest in the project.

Early this month, all five companies bidding for the project were asked to consider submitting a proposal for them to work as a consortium.

It is expected to become a major tourist attraction for the Middle East and, government officials hope, for the rest of the world. "It will help to put us on the tourist map of the world," says one official. Another important facility on which work has started is a championship 18-hole all-green golf course. The centerpiece of the \$30 million course is the clubhouse, which will be in the form of a giant golden falcon with a wingspan of

300 feet (90 meters) perched on top of a giant golf ball overlooking the 18th green.

The development of leisure facilities is part of a policy to create a vibrant tourist industry, spearheaded by the Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company. Abdullah al-Saadi, its deputy general manager, expects more than 8,000 tourists from Europe this coming season. The figure may eventually reach 15,000.

He is optimistic about the future, following a blip in tourist development caused by the Gulf War. He adds: "We are in really good shape now, much better than expected." M.F.

Banks See Better Performance Ahead

Despite the difficulties encountered in the past two years, the banking sector in Abu Dhabi is looking forward to 1993, when it hopes that the strength of the local economy will be reflected in bank balance sheets. The Central Bank is taking a more active role, and new products are being introduced to attract private capital.

In addition to brighter economic prospects, the resolution of the problems surrounding the collapsed Bank of Credit & Commerce International (BCCI) is providing a note of optimism and paving the way for further reforms within the United Arab Emirates as a whole. The National Bank of Abu Dhabi (NBAD), the largest in the emirate, was

bank deposits, falls in international interest rates can adversely affect profits, as spreads cannot be maintained when world rates start to decline. Existing regulations also limit the ability of banks to switch funds into higher-yielding products, such as bonds and equities, when interbank earnings fall. As a result, net profits in 1992 could also be lower than anticipated earlier this year before the recent declines in international rates.

Restrictions on local lending pose other problems, as does the continuing need for provisioning against nonperforming loans. The Central Bank is taking a more active interest in bank lending policies, seeking to divert more funds to industry and agriculture, as well as to ensure that lending is directed to good credit risks. The appointment earlier

this year of a new board for the Central Bank, headed by Sultan Nasir al-Suweidi — the former managing director of Bahrain-based Gulf International Bank and of ABCD — is also expected to lead to moves to consolidate and modernize the emirates' banking structure in 1993. So, too, is the resolution of the BCCI affair, which in Abu Dhabi has led to the restructuring of its local affiliate, now named the Union National Bank (UNB). Under the terms of the global settlement for BCCI announced earlier this year, the government of Abu Dhabi will acquire a 40 percent stake in the institution, which at the end of 1990 had assets of almost \$1.6 billion.

Says a UNB executive: "We are now in much better shape. The impact of the BCCI affair has had little effect on the local

market." The bank is now making considerable efforts to improve its balance sheet and to develop new business.

"By the end of next year we should have cleaned up our loan portfolio," the executive continues. "We get more respect if we get tough with our customers. Although they might complain to the highest level, our first duty is to get back our money."

UNB hopes to improve its nongovernmental business by introducing new products linked to insurance and educational savings schemes. The bank, which has a staff of 620 and 19 branches, considers its role in the local market important. "We are getting back into society," says the UNB executive. "It may take us another three years and considerable investment, but it will pay us in the end." Pamela Ann Smith

Consolidation and modernization

already on the road to recovery at the end of 1991, after recording a 16 percent drop in net profits in 1990 due to the Gulf crisis. In 1991, profits rose to 92.6 million dirhams (\$25.2 million), compared with 90.2 million dirhams in 1990. Provisions were also increased in 1991, by 36.6 percent, to 68.3 million dirhams, up from 50 million dirhams in 1990.

Total assets and liabilities in 1991 rose to 25.4 billion dirhams, an increase of 8 percent. Confidence in the local economy was also reflected in a 16.8 percent rise in customer deposits to 20.1 billion dirhams. The Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB) also reported an improved performance in 1991. Net profits rose in dollar terms by 7.6 percent to \$22.7 million, while assets increased 8.6 percent to \$2.8 billion. As with NBAD, customer deposits scored the best gains, rising 11.8 percent to \$1.7 billion. Both banks also reported small increases in their equity; for NBAD to \$482 million, and for ABCD to \$426 million. Loans and advances at NBAD reached \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.1 billion in 1990, and \$1.5 billion at ABCD, compared with \$1.3 billion a year earlier.

Some of the difficulties encountered are apparent in the relatively low figures recorded for both institutions in terms of return on average equity and return on average assets in 1991. For NBAD, the former amounted to 5.25 percent, and for ABCD 5.51 percent, while for the latter the NBAD recorded only 0.38 percent and ABCD 0.85 percent, according to the Nicosia-based weekly, Middle East Economic Survey. Ranked in terms of equity to assets ratios, however, ABCD scored an impressive 15.26 percent, while for NBAD the figure was 6.95 percent.

Given that many banks in Abu Dhabi, as elsewhere in the emirates, have benefited from free government and central

Oil Industry Exports and Upgrades

Continued from Page 9

Mobil, Exxon and Partec. Adnoc itself is also a shareholder in a score of local specialized oil and gas companies responsible for drilling, dredging and gas processing.

Looking to the future, Sohail Faris al-Mazrui, Adnoc's general manager, says: "We are currently focusing attention on the development of our

massive gas and condensate reserves. Offshore, we are involved in a major project to double the capacity of our LNG facility on Das Island. This project is unique, because it is the only LNG project in the world which has a single buyer — the Tokyo Electric Power Company."

When TEPC was searching for a supplier to meet Japan's increasing demand for gas supplies, Adgas

made a long-term agreement for gas sales to TEPC and undertook to increase its LNG capacity. Das Island's LNG plant is expected to become fully operational in 1994.

Another big development is the exploitation of the onshore Bab condensate field, where gas is recycled from adjacent reservoirs to force out the condensate. This project is due to come on stream in 1995. M.F.

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Message issued in the public interest by
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Head Office: P.O. Box 3865, Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.

* Source: National Geographic

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Nov. 20

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of Government and Supranational bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table of International Bond Prices (continued), including columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

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MUTUAL FUNDS section, listing various fund names and their performance metrics.

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Capital Markets advertisement: 'Mark and Peseta to Gain From T' by Carl G. Includes text about market trends and currency values.

THE TRIBUNE advertisement: Includes a line graph showing market trends and a table of currency values.

CAPITAL MARKETS
Mark and Peseta Sectors To Gain From Tensions

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Deutsche marks and pesetas are expected to be the best-performing sectors of the international capital market this week as European exchange rates appear headed for another period of extended testing.

The rally in Swedish bonds augurs gains for the peseta market.

As in most other European countries striving to hold stable exchange rates, Sweden's interest-rate structure before deciding to float the krona was highly inverted. Two-year paper had been yielding 12.17 percent, while the return on 10-year bonds was only 11.08 percent.

Clinton's Input Likely on USAir

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is likely to consult with President-elect Bill Clinton before deciding whether to allow British Airways PLC to form an alliance with USAir, a former Bush aide said Sunday.

Chicago Notebook

Mystery Deepens At Board of Trade

It sounds like the beginning of a nifty detective novel, but so far nobody has solved the mystery: What were those guys doing in a burst of questionable transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade last month?

Bonn Signals Shift on East's Firms

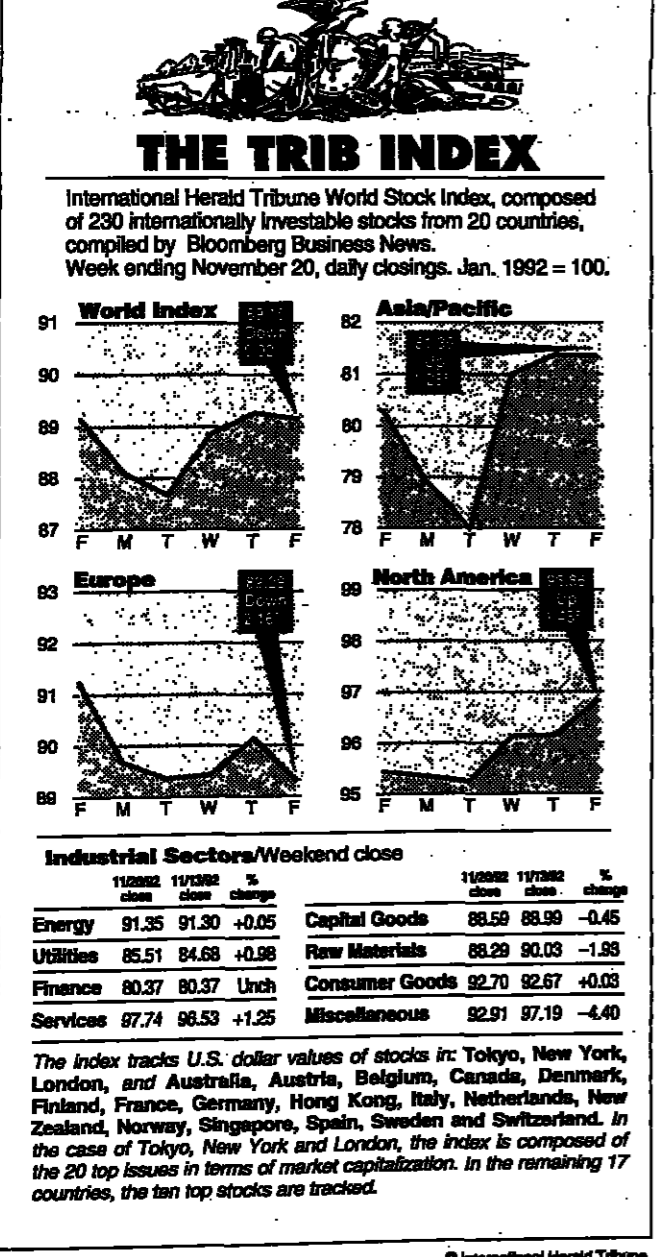
By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — German lawmakers met Sunday to debate a radical new industrial policy for Eastern Germany and how to finance the plan by cutting spending in the West.

Eastern German companies simply "sink" under unfavorable market conditions. Instead, Mr. Kohl said, the government would engage in an activist industrial policy aimed at keeping companies above water until their prospects for survival improved.

OECD Warns U.S. Not to Boost Spending

PARIS — President-elect Bill Clinton should keep his hands in his pockets and not increase spending in an effort to revive U.S. growth, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development advises in a report to be released Monday.

While the expected recovery is "less than normal," the OECD warns that "it would be unwise to stimulate the economy with fiscal policy."



CURRENCY RATES
Nov. 20
Cross Rates
Currency Par \$
Austrian sch. 13.7603
Belgian franc 65.4803
British pound 1.646333
Canadian dollar 0.745634
Danish krone 6.465635
Deutsche mark 1.366336
Dutch guilder 3.606337
French franc 6.559638
Italian lira 2036.27
Japanese yen 136.7703
New Zealand dollar 1.272639
Norwegian krone 4.746640
Portuguese escudo 200.4848
Spanish peseta 166.64
Swedish krona 8.465641
Swiss franc 1.455642
Taiwan dollar 22.4664
Thai baht 50.4864
Turkish lira 1.3664
U.S. dollar 1.0000
West German mark 1.3664
Yen 136.7703

Although their actions have prompted a slew of investigations, nobody seems to know what the traders were up to. Mr. Zimmerman was an options trader, only permitted to trade about 10 futures contracts at a time.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 20.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like AMN, AMN, AMN, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like BTR, BTR, BTR, etc.

The U.S. Election
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Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like DAN, DAN, DAN, etc.

International Mutual Funds advertisement. Includes text about mutual funds and a list of fund names.



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Pickens Keeps Rolling as Mesa Slides

By Floyd Norris, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Times are getting hard for investors who stuck with T. Boone Pickens, the one-time scourge of corporate America and self-appointed representative of individual shareholders. But for Mr. Pickens, the money is still rolling in.

basically producing natural gas, made lots of money by threatening to take over larger oil companies, with junk-bond backing.

and should spend less of it drilling for oil while giving more of it to their shareholders.

Mr. Pickens has not suffered too much. When Mesa was a limited partnership in the late 1980s, he took in \$1.8 million a year as general partner.

Dell Threatens Suit Over Price Fall

DALLAS — Dell Computer Co. has threatened a securities analyst with a lawsuit after its stock price plunged nearly 10 percent at the end of last week.

O&Y Plan To Bring 'Stability'

TORONTO — The immediate impact of Olympia & York Developments Ltd.'s restructuring plans could be positive for the Canadian property market, despite the fact that secured creditors may seize many of the firm's office buildings across the country.

Canada Market Might Be Helped

Most financial institutions have been in repossession situations before, although perhaps not to the extent faced with Olympia's collapses, and are well aware that properties cannot be dumped suddenly on a market already rocked by high vacancy rates and plunging values.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 23 - 27

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events.

Asia: Nov. 23 Bangkok. A 10 billion baht closed-end fund is set to support the Thailand stock exchange...

Europe: Nov. 23 London. Parliamentary debate on pay for members of Parliament...

Americas: Nov. 23 Washington. Treasury Department reports three- and six-month bills auction results...

Nov. 23-27. Outlook: At or near annual rate of 6 million for cars, 5 million for trucks.



Work to Start Soon on Bangkok Transit System

Bloomberg Business News

BANGKOK — Construction of the 80 billion baht (\$3.2 billion) mass transit system for Bangkok by the Hong Kong contractor Hopewell Holdings Ltd. could begin within one week to 10 days, a project contractor said Sunday.

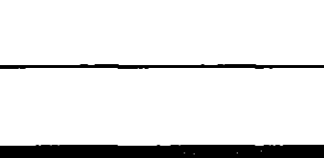
Note Auctions Take Center Stage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Supply is the key word for the U.S. Treasury market this week, with the auction of \$26.25 billion of notes the main factor in a holiday-shortened week.

The Secret of a Champion: the Weather.

THE RAIN IN SPAIN might well fall mainly on the plain. It certainly doesn't fall on the tennis courts or the golf courses very often.



And you don't have to be an Arantxa Sanchez Vicario or a Santana or a Ballesteros or an Olazabal to feel the benefit.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table listing various mutual funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

mixed. Long maturities rallied late in the week on the appearance of a big player — the Federal Reserve while shorter-term securities eased on some signs of economic weakness and profit-taking.

Analysts said long-term paper posted most of its gains after the Federal Reserve announced Friday that it was looking to buy notes and bonds maturing after June 1993, an action known as a "coupon pass."

The Federal Reserve arranges such outright purchases to meet seasonal shortages of reserves in the banking system.

Work to Start Soon on Bangkok Transit System

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Handwritten text in Chinese characters at the top of the page.

China Sends Signals on Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — A senior government official said Sunday that China believed trade relations with the United States would strengthen under the administration of President-elect Bill Clinton, who has signaled a tough approach.

Deputy Trade Minister Tong Zhiguang was quoted by the China Daily newspaper as saying that trade between the countries had gained such momentum that no one person could hold it back.

China's trade surplus with the United States, its largest trading partner, reached \$12 billion last year and is forecast to swell to \$18 billion this year.

Mr. Tong also said that China was planning sweeping changes in its trade rules in order to boost its application to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Also Sunday, a foreign-exchange official was quoted by China Daily as saying that the country was moving toward a single exchange-rate system and that it hoped to gradually make the yuan freely convertible.

China has a complex foreign-exchange system with two types of rates: an official rate offered at state banks, and quasi-official rates set by more than 100 swap markets on which companies may trade currencies among themselves.

Washington has a decisive say in whether China will be readmitted to the global trading club. It has been pressing for changes in Beijing's trade practices that encourage protectionism.

Mr. Tong said Beijing would keep the channels of communication open to Mr. Clinton.

"Trade conflicts may well crop up between the countries as time goes on," he said, "but the overall direction should be positive."

Mr. Clinton has vowed to use the Chinese trade surplus as leverage to extract human-rights and other concessions, in effect reversing President George Bush's long-standing policy.

Mr. Tong said Beijing's decision to buy 2 million metric tons of U.S. wheat this month was a signal that it wanted to advance trade ties. That move reversed a Chinese threat in September to cancel wheat purchases in retaliation for fighter-aircraft sales to Taiwan.

The official noted that Chinese-U.S. trade had moved ahead even during times of conflict and predicted that it would stay buoyant.

"The U.S. is still leading the world in certain technologies which are needed in China's economic development," he said.

He said that U.S. companies had invested \$5.5 billion in China, making the United States the second-largest investor in the country after Hong Kong.

Regarding changes in its trade practices, Mr. Tong said Beijing was drafting new rules to cut tariff and nontariff barriers to imports.

"The gist of the regulations," he said, "is to decentralize the state's control of imports and to introduce tariffs, taxes and foreign-exchange rates that will act as the major levers to guide imports."

Immediate measures included revoking a list of commodities banned from import, speeding up the processing of import licenses and opening more markets to foreign investment. (Reuters, AFP)

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Share prices drifted lower after a promising start, and analysts said they could break a key resistance point this week.

The CBS all-share index dropped 13 points, or 0.6 percent, for the week to finish at 193.4 points Friday. Volume dropped slightly.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage said a serious attack on the index's 190 support level could be expected as data point to a further deterioration in European economies.

Investors were surprised by the announcement that ING would not make a bid for BBL of Belgium. ING gained 2 percent.

Hong Kong

The escalating Chinese-British dispute over the colony's plans to broaden democracy sent shares plummeting more than 7 percent during the week.

The Hang Seng Index lost 488.38 points to close the week at 5,878.18. Average daily turnover eased.

A Beijing warning that China could pull out of the 1984 agreement with Britain over the return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule in July 1997 sparked profit-taking after the previous week's gains.

The market lost 240.19 points Wednesday — the largest single-day loss of this year — as Prime Minister John Major of Britain expressed support for Governor Chris Patten's plans to broaden democracy in the territory.

Milan

After continuing the previous week's gains early in the week, shares fell back sharply as profit-taking became the main factor.

The MIB index lost 0.77 percent to finish the week at 902 points.

Fiat fell 6.18 percent during the week, but the banking sector remained firm, supported by government plans for privatization of several banks in the IRI group.

London

Stocks advanced 1.3 percent after an up-and-down week, boosted by the announcement Friday of the U.S.-EC oilseeds compromise.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index gained 34.9 points during the week to finish at 2,732.4. The blue-chip FT-30 index added 14.3 points to 2,035.9.

Hopes for a major boost to world trade from a successful resolution of the Uruguay Round of the GATT trade negotiations helped counteract continuing concern about the depth of the recession and should support the market in the short term, brokers said.

Wall Street losses and the announcement of a larger-than-expected British budget deficit for October had prompted some selling early in the week.

British Airways lost 13 pence to end at 266.5.

Paris

Shares fell back sharply after a promising start, and analysts said they could break a key resistance point this week.

The CAC-40 index lost 72.6 points to finish at 1,724.2.

After two cuts, of 0.25 percent each, in interest rates earlier in the month, sentiment turned bearish as analysts decided further cuts were needed to get the domestic economy moving again. But brokers saw little chance of the Bank of France acting until Germany eased its rates, seen as unlikely in the short term.

Turbulence on Scandinavian money markets added to the depressed tone.

Euro Disney's announcement of a 188 million franc loss for its first year had been expected, but the stock continued to slide, losing 13.85 francs to 65.70.

Tokyo

Prices finished the week sharply higher, recovering from an earlier drop because of political confusion and persistent economic troubles.

The Nikkei average of 225 blue-chips finished Friday at 17,033.69, up 702.81, or 4.1 percent. The broader Tokyo Stock Price Index lost 34.67 to 1,276.91. Turnover was moderately higher.

Investors were initially worried about a parliamentary impasse over a money-and-mobsters scandal that blocked deliberations on a supplementary budget.

They also were concerned by corporate business results for the six months to Sept. 30, which saw profits diving at such blue-chip companies as Matsushita Electric Industrial and Sony.

Zurich

A calm tone dominated, with uncertainty about Switzerland's application to join the European Community and currency instability dampening buying interest.

The Swiss Performance Index lost 21.34 points to finish at 1,134.04. Volume was strong.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Change
DJ Indus.	3,227.36	3,223.03	-0.18%
DJ Ind. 100	219.02	216.39	+1.22%
DJ Trans.	1,359.96	1,378.70	-1.37%
S & P 500	391.03	383.33	+1.99%
S & P 500	426.65	422.42	+1.05%
S & P Ind	500.55	495.91	+0.94%
NYSE Comp	234.76	232.54	+0.92%
FTSE 100	2,732.40	2,697.30	+1.29%
FTSE 30	2,035.90	2,021.60	+0.71%
Nikkei 225	17,034	16,331	+4.30%
DAX	1,544.76	1,548.82	-0.24%
Hong Kong	5,878.18	6,366.56	-7.67%
Shanghai	486.40	484.20	+0.50%
MSCI P	486.40	484.20	+0.50%

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Intl.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Euromarkets	Nov. 17	Nov. 10
U.S. \$ 90 days	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$ 180 days	6.57	6.48
U.S. \$ 360 days	4.44	4.46
U.S. \$ 5 yrs	4.67	4.68
French francs, less than 3 yrs	7.00	7.00
Int'l. lib. less than 3 yrs	12.07	12.07
Deutsch marks, less than 3 yrs	10.26	10.27
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.51	8.57
ECU, 8 to 10 yrs	8.54	8.56
Can. \$, less than 3 yrs	8.48	8.51
Can. \$, 3 to 6 yrs	8.09	8.11
U.K. \$, less than 3 yrs	7.17	7.26
Yen, 3 to 6 yrs	4.99	5.01
Yen, less than 3 yrs	4.24	4.26

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Category	Nov. 19	Nov. 12	Nov. 5	Nov. 19
Streets	232.00	742.30	458.00	1,666.00
Country	121.50	63.30	39.50	52.00
France	47.00	32.00	—	—
BCP	5,500.00	2,000.00	11,000.00	5,200.00
Total	5,964.00	2,465.90	12,497.50	4,340.00

Source: Euroclear, Cash.

Libor Rates

Category	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Change
U.S. \$	1.00%	1.00%	0%
U.S. \$ 3-month	3.15%	3.15%	0%
U.S. \$ 6-month	3.15%	3.15%	0%
U.S. \$ 12-month	3.15%	3.15%	0%
French franc	7%	7%	0%
Yen	1.5%	1.5%	0%

Source: Citicorp, Reuters.

MARKETS: Realignment Won't Erase Tensions as Need for Lower Interest Rates Persists

(Continued from page 1)

grid. But the effective revaluation of the franc since then, estimated at about 9 percent, and the resulting squeeze on corporate profit margins is rekindling doubts about France's ability to live with the high interest rates needed to hold the franc steady.

Short-term French interest rates were reduced one-half point, to 9.1 percent, on Nov. 12 after weathering the September crisis. If the attack against the franc resumes, analysts say, France could follow the example of Spain and reimpose foreign-exchange controls.

Spain announced over the weekend that those controls are to be lifted now that the peseta has been devalued by a total of 11 percent — a level widely perceived to be sustainable. In September, the peseta was devalued by 5 percent.

Suspicion about France's intentions has also been roused by the government's hostility to the EC-U.S. agreement on farm subsidies reached last week.

"If the French don't ratify the farm agreement, you have got to ask what an independent French position on trade means about the French commitment to Europe," said Paul Chertkow, London-based analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew.

He considers the possibility of a devaluation of the franc to be remote. Nevertheless, he added that "unless there is a cut in German rates or a clear statement of intent to lower them, there will be no letup in tensions in the foreign-exchange market."

Simon Crane, a London-based adviser to bank traders, said it was "extremely likely" that the focus of trading this week would turn to the Danish krone and the franc.

The expected tensions "will probably be good for the dollar, which is seen as a safe haven," he said. The dollar ended last week at 1.6055 Deutsche marks, its strongest level since June, and Mr. Crane sees it at 1.6500 DM "within weeks and probably at 1.72 DM in a couple of months." In the international capital markets, marks and pesetas are expected to be the top performers this week.

While French officials argued persuasively in September that the economic fundamentals in France do not justify a devaluation of the franc, it is precisely this model performance that feeds doubts about the country's ability to hold the currency steady. The same is true for Denmark.

Their especially good performance on inflation — 2.1 percent in Denmark and 2.4 percent in France, compared with an EC average of 4 percent — is a virtue that has been transformed into a crushing burden by the exchange-rate mechanism.

With interest rates in Germany serving as the base for all other European countries, and all other Europeans required by market forces to keep interest rates at some premium over German levels, it means that countries with better control over inflation than Germany pay much more to borrow money.

In other words, "real" interest rates — what is left after subtracting for inflation — are higher in Denmark and France than elsewhere.

Real short-term rates are 8.4 percent in Denmark and 7.2 percent in France, but only 4.9 percent in Germany. Long-term rates are 6.7 percent in Denmark and 5.7 percent in France, but only 3.6 percent in Germany, where inflation is running at 3.7 percent.

Analysts argue that French and Danish industry could live with the effective revaluations of their currencies only if there were an offsetting lowering of other costs, particularly interest rates.

Real interest rates typically have been around 3 percent on average. The Bundesbank could undoubtedly provide the significant easing in interest rates needed by Denmark and France if they devalued — the very action those two countries are seeking to avoid. The resulting revaluation of the mark, causing German industry to lose competitiveness, would be equivalent to having raised interest rates, and so would open the way for Germany to lower actual market rates.

There is another way out. A "solidarity pact" long under discussion in Germany could open the way for the Bundesbank to unilaterally cut rates. But an agreement on wage moderation by the unions coupled with tax increases on the wealthy and cuts in subsidies to industry in the former West Germany does not appear imminent.

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MONEY: EC Opts for Devaluation Again, Lowering Peseta and Escudo

(Continued from page 1)

reason it did not need any devaluation," Mr. Cavaco Silva said.

In Madrid, officials said the aim of the realignment had been to make further changes unnecessary when the lira returned to the currency grid after dropping to a lower level in its free float.

"I think the new exchange rate will give stability to the peseta and stimulate Spanish exports," said Carlos Solchaga, Catalan, minister of the economy, finance and commerce, "and in this way permit improvements in economic activity and employment."

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Mr. Solchaga also said the Bank of Spain would raise its base interest rate by "less than 1 point" as of Monday because of the risk of inflation following the peseta's devaluation. The rate is at 13 percent.

An Irish official told reporters that there had been no pressure at the meeting for a devaluation of the punt, despite selling on Friday that prompted central bank intervention.

Finance Minister Bertie Ahern of Ireland said Sunday he was "well pleased" the punt had avoided devaluation.

The Danish government, meanwhile, said there was no reason to devalue the krone.

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BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- Asia's Tech Quest: Special Report
- How Kicking Around Trade Pays Off
- Obiting Guinness Peat's Big Slip
- What Executives Think of Clinton
- Gianni Agnelli's Last Hurrah

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POOR

16-10 D

Irretta, Faulkner and All-American

ISDAQ NATION

Financial data and market news on the right side of the page.

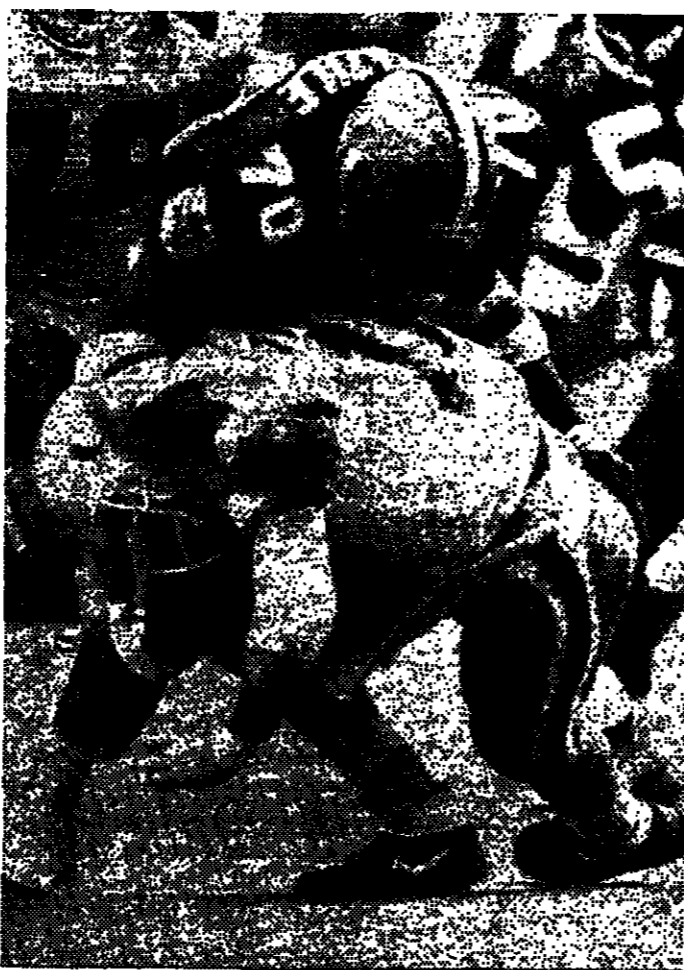
MONDAY SPORTS FOOTBALL

Miami Halts Last-Minute Drive For 16-10 Defeat of Syracuse

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service
Opponents of the top-ranked Miami Hurricanes might have to start thinking in terms of kryptonite.

remaining, Syracuse called its final timeout, and an exhausted Graves threw up on the field.
Asked if he had thought about coming out of the game, Graves, a junior, said: "I was playing against the No. 1 team in the country, why would I come out? My legs were working, my arms were working, I wasn't coming out."

Krein, Miami recovered, but Armstrong was flagged for being offside.
"I felt like the national championship was on my back. It was something I would have never been able to live down," Armstrong said.



Syracuse tackle Wilky Bazile (70) sacking Miami quarterback Gino Torretta, who ended his record Miami streak with two interceptions.

Eagles Outlast Giants In 47-34 Marathon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Seth Joyner's interception return started a 34-point Philadelphia Eagles run that included two special teams touchdowns and Herschel Walker scored twice Sunday in a 47-34 victory over the New York Giants in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

The teams traded first-possession field goals and, late in the first quarter, the Bears were forced to punt into the wind. Chris Gadocki managed just a 34-yard punt.
On the next play, Favre and Sharpe combined on their 49-yard touchdown to put the Packers ahead to stay. It was the 66th consecutive game in which Sharpe, the league's leading receiver this year, has caught a pass. Favre completed 16 of 24 passes for 209 yards.

Torretta, Faulk and Hearst Head All-America Offense

ROCHESTER, New York — The Heisman Trophy candidates Gino Torretta, Marshall Faulk and Garrison Hearst headline the offense and Alabama defensive lineman Eric Carver and John Copeland are on the defense of the Kodak All-America team.

plus linemen Lincoln Kennedy of Washington, Will Shields of Nebraska, Ben Coleman of Wake Forest, Mike Compton of West Virginia and Mike Devin of Iowa.

Arizona State 7, No. 16 Arizona 6: In Tucson, Kevin Galbreath broke two tackles and grabbed 51 yards for a fourth-quarter touchdown and Arizona State (6-5, 4-4 Pac-10) defeated Arizona (4-4, 4-3-1).

Glyn Milburn returned a punt 76 yards for a score. The Cardinal (9-3, 6-2 Pac-10) seems assured of a bowl. California ended at 4-7, 2-6.

crunching out 534 yards. The Volunteers (7-3, 4-3 SEC) will probably go to the Hall of Fame Bowl. Kentucky finished 4-7, 2-6.

NFL ROUNDUP

Philadelphia's defense chipped in with eight sacks, four turnovers and knocked quarterback Jeff Hostetler out of the game in the third quarter.

mined on their 49-yard touchdown to put the Packers ahead to stay. It was the 66th consecutive game in which Sharpe, the league's leading receiver this year, has caught a pass. Favre completed 16 of 24 passes for 209 yards.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and market data. Includes sub-sections for 'QTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 20' and '(Continued)'. Lists various stocks like Microsoft, Intel, and others with their respective prices and changes.

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MONDAY SPORTS SAILING

Keeping Up Hope for a Missing Sailor

By Philip Crawford
Special to the Herald Tribune

LES SABLES D'OLONNE, France — The defiant feeling that skilled seaman and true grit have kept Mike Plant alive against the odds prevailed Sunday as 14 world-class seamen set sail on the first leg of the Vendée Globe Challenge, a nonstop race around the world.

Plant, whose 42nd birthday was Saturday, was to have competed in the single-handed race. But he has been missing at sea since Oct. 27, when, en route to Les Sables d'Olonne from New York aboard his 60-foot (18-meter) sailboat Coyote, he radioed a distress signal. A six-day aerial search by the Canadian and U.S. coast guards, which covered a 1,200-square-mile (3,100-square-kilometer) area of the Atlantic Ocean halfway between Bermuda and Nova Scotia, failed to find him and was suspended last week.

["The Coast Guard said Sunday that Plant's capsized boat has been spotted near the mid-Atlantic Azores. United Press International reported from New York. "There was no sign of life," said a Coast Guard spokesman. He said that a passing freighter saw the boat but did not board it. He said no further details were available. ["On Saturday, under pressure from family and friends, as well as international coastguard over Plant's disappearance at sea, the Coast Guard said it would resume its search in an area about 500 miles northeast of the Azores, as soon as the weather cleared. The New York Times reported.]

In Les Sables d'Olonne, on the French

coast north of Bordeaux, the sailor's peers radiated a sense of confidence, at least outwardly, that he is alive and faring as well as possible, either in his life raft or in whatever may be left of Coyote.

"We're sure he wants us to go on about our work with the assumption that he's fine, and that's exactly what we're doing," said Nigel Burgess of Monaco, another competitor in the Vendée race. "We don't entertain any other thoughts. He's gonna show up. End of story."

Mark Schradler, a friend of Plant's who has competed against him in past races, said there were many more reasons to feel optimistic than to fear the worst. He stressed that Plant was an expert seaman who has circumnavigated the globe alone three times before.

"Everyone here believes that if he had a chance to survive whatever happened, he will," said Schradler, now the race director for another globe-circling race, the BOC Challenge. "He's as tough a guy as I've ever met, and as determined. We all know that you can survive for incredibly long periods of time adrift at sea, and Mike is extremely resourceful. I'm sure he's out there somewhere, wet, cold, and madder than hell."

Speculation has been rampant as to why Plant triggered his electronic distress signal. "I don't know what happened," said Burgess. "I don't know if it was the Coast Guard in its efforts to find him. Experienced sailors here said they felt reasonably sure Coyote had collided with something — another vessel, an abandoned cargo container, possibly even a whale — and had been seriously damaged.

The first sign of trouble came Oct. 21 when, five days out of New York, Plant conveyed to a passing freighter that he had lost electric power but intended to continue his voyage. Six days later, his distress call was picked up by the Canadian Coast Guard, but it took several days to determine that the SOS was from Plant, since before sailing he had not registered the distress device, called an Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon, or EPIRB. That was the last he has been heard from.

And even though the radio beacon, which sends coordinates to a satellite receiver, was identified as Plant's, it had been too weak to allow his exact location to be determined.

The signal only gave out three bursts and you apparently need four for it to be relatively accurate," said Schradler. "The Coast Guard told us that, with three, the position had only about a 37 percent chance of being accurate."

The fact that the EPIRB signal was imprecise is the argument that Plant's supporters have used in persuading the Coast Guard to resume the search.

"We believe they've searched the wrong area," said Helen Davis, Plant's fiancée, as she sipped coffee in the makeshift cafe set up near where the competitors' boats were docked. "I also don't like it when the Coast Guard says that this type of signal means he was run down by a freighter. I mean, are they just going to let it go at that?"

A Canadian Coast Guard official was reported to have said last week that there was at least a reasonable chance that Coy-

ote had sunk, since the EPIRB, once activated, is supposed to transmit for 48 hours even while floating in icy waters, though not at all if deeply submerged. Sailors on the dock here said Plant's EPIRB transmitted for only about one minute.

Schradler said he believed that Plant had drifted farther north and east of the area searched, or to an approximate position of 43 degrees north by 35 degrees west, just north of the Azores. That area, he added, is close enough to the Gulf Stream to warm the water to a very survivable temperature of about 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 centigrade), even in late autumn. If Coyote is still intact, added Schradler, Plant has enough food on board to last for a year.

What Plant did not have on his transponder searchers find him immediately was an Argos transponder, a sophisticated tracking system that is mandatory equipment for the Vendée race. Plant was to receive his Argos unit when he arrived in Les Sables d'Olonne.

Unlike the EPIRB, which is just a distress signal and must be manually activated, the Argos transponder automatically sends out signals every few hours to a satellite, allowing tracking stations around the world to maintain a constant fix on a boat's position. The Argos service costs about \$1,800 for a 30-day Atlantic crossing but, much like cable TV, must be repurchased for additional periods of time. The type of EPIRB that Plant had costs about \$2,500, but is yours once you buy it, and is reusable.

"Few people sign up for the Argos system for nonrace crossings," said Schradler. "The norm is not to carry it. Mike was in no way acting foolishly in sailing without it. In hindsight, of course, I goddamn wish he'd had it."

Davis said she planned to stay in France, awaiting what she trusts will be Plant's eventual arrival. "We've been together for eight years," she said, "although with all the sailing Mike's done, he's probably been on shore for just four of those."

Fourteen yachtsmen set sail Sunday on a race that is to finish in the same port in March. On their circumnavigation of the globe, they are not allowed to stop or to receive outside help.

The eight Frenchmen and one yachtsman each from Britain, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Spain and Switzerland set out into the Atlantic at 2 P.M., watched by an estimated crowd of 200,000.

The favorites were Philippe Poupon; Loick Peyron, who was second three years ago in the first Vendée race; and Alain Gautier, at 30 the youngest man in the race. All are from France.

The oldest is 64-year-old José Luis de Ugarte of the Basque region of Spain, a former merchant marine officer.

As the competitors prepared for the opening gun, many said that Plant was in their thoughts.

"Of course he's out there," said Alan Wynne Thomas, a Welsh seaman. "He may be drifting for months until someone finds him, but he'll be back."

Poupon, a well-known French sailor whose nickname is Philou, was only slightly more guarded.

"We're thinking about him," Poupon said with a sigh and a warm smile. "We're keeping up hope."



Yachts setting sail on Sunday from Les Sables d'Olonne, France, for the nonstop, around-the-world Vendée Globe Challenge.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Orlando	5	2	.714
New York	4	4	.500
New Jersey	4	4	.500
Washington	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Atlanta	3	5	.375
Boston	2	7	.286

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Houston	5	2	.714
Utah	4	3	.571
San Antonio	3	3	.500
Minnesota	2	5	.286
Dallas	2	5	.286

Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Portland	6	1	.857
Seattle	5	2	.714
Phoenix	5	2	.714
LA Lakers	4	3	.571
LA Clippers	3	3	.500
Sacramento	2	4	.333
Golden State	2	4	.333

FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Atlanta	102	94	Atlanta
Charlotte	101	94	Charlotte
Washington	101	94	Washington
Orlando	101	94	Orlando
Philadelphia	101	94	Philadelphia
Phoenix	101	94	Phoenix
LA Lakers	101	94	LA Lakers
LA Clippers	101	94	LA Clippers
Sacramento	101	94	Sacramento
Golden State	101	94	Golden State

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

EAST		WEST	
Arizona St.	24	Arizona	24
Brigham Young	24	Brigham Young	24
Colorado St.	24	Colorado St.	24
Idaho St.	24	Idaho St.	24
Montana St.	24	Montana St.	24
North Dakota	24	North Dakota	24
South Dakota	24	South Dakota	24
Utah St.	24	Utah St.	24
Wyoming	24	Wyoming	24

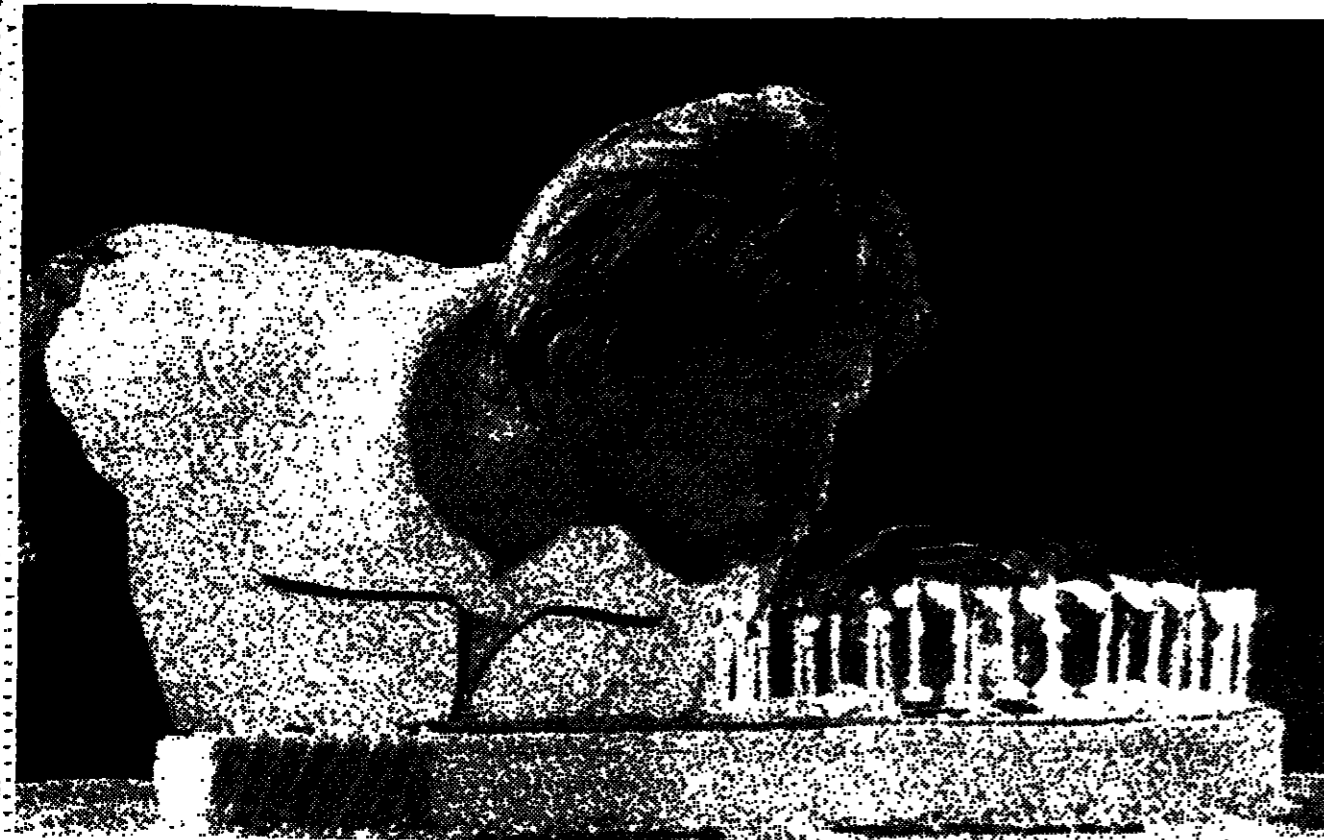
SOCCER

Major League Soccer

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION		ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION	
PSV Eindhoven	2	AC Milan	2
FC Utrecht	2	AS Roma	2
FC Twente	2	Inter Milan	2
FC Den Bosch	2	Juventus	2
FC Groningen	2	Lazio	2
FC Oss	2	Napoli	2
FC Eindhoven	2	Parma	2
FC Utrecht	2	Roma	2
FC Twente	2	Sampdoria	2
FC Den Bosch	2	Torino	2
FC Groningen	2	Verona	2
FC Oss	2	Venezia	2
FC Eindhoven	2	Fiorentina	2
FC Utrecht	2	Lecce	2
FC Twente	2	Reggina	2
FC Den Bosch	2	Salernitana	2
FC Groningen	2	Siena	2
FC Oss	2	Trapani	2
FC Eindhoven	2	Udinese	2
FC Utrecht	2	Venezia	2
FC Twente	2	Verona	2
FC Den Bosch	2	Fiorentina	2
FC Groningen	2	Lecce	2
FC Oss	2	Reggina	2
FC Eindhoven	2	Salernitana	2
FC Utrecht	2	Siena	2
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MONDAY SPORTS TENNIS

Becker Turns 25 and in Triumph Blows Out the Candles on Courier



Boris Becker had more to celebrate than his 25th birthday: He defeated the world's No. 1 ranked player before a cheering home crowd.

6-4, 6-3, 7-5 Victory Wins ATP Championship Finale

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — They were singing to him like heavily bearded angels, their anthems echoing ghostly in the high cathedral ceiling. "Happy birthday to you," they sang, as Boris Becker tied his shoe.

Becker, who turned 25 on Sunday, was about to complete another of his perfect weekends. He is hot now and beyond that; when Becker is playing as only Becker can, he creates such rare dramatic magic that it cannot be explained by Hollywood scripts or sleight of hand. This time, he beat Jim Courier, the world's No. 1 seeded player, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5, to win the ATP Tour World Championship. This season is done and the next can't begin soon enough. The people's king wants his throne back.

"I feel like I am the No. 1," said Becker, conceding that his No. 5 ranking contradicts him. "The way I have played, I don't think I can play much better. I have beaten more or less all the top guys in the world, day after day, and it means a whole lot."

Becker had, just four weeks ago, landed at the No. 10 rung on the computer rankings, a painful fall down seven steps from his ranking earlier in the year, and his lowest since he was 17 years old. Since June he had been longing to reassert himself. He roared and few trembled. He could not win any of the last seven Grand Slam tournaments. Arriving in Paris two weeks ago, at No. 9 doubtful of qualifying for the World Championship, he was considering alternatives to his rejuvenation.

"It was thinking whether at all I should keep on playing or not," said Becker, who just last year had been No. 1 for a short time. "I didn't really care whether I would make Frankfurt or not. It was a question of me being a tennis player still or not."

Retirement or not?
"It wasn't so much a question of me quitting or not," he said. He recalled a 6-1, 6-1 loss to his German rival, Michael Stich, in Hamburg two weeks before Paris. "Can



Jim Courier in defeat: "I got the whole spectrum of fired."

you imagine how it is?" Becker said. "Then I decided that the next time, when I am playing again, I have to be fit, I have to be hungry. And then everything came back together, but that was the decision I made."

With defeats of John McEnroe, Courier, Goran Ivanesovic and local hero Guy Forget in Paris, Becker qualified for Frankfurt. By Saturday, after his 6-4, 6-0 mugging of No. 2 Stefan Edberg the night before, there was little doubt of Becker's resurgent value. Ion Tiriac pronounced the semifinal with Ivanesovic "the match of the decade." As Tiriac manages both players, he was as credible as Don King. But even Don King is truthful, once in a while, maybe.

Actually no, he isn't.

But in Tiriac's case, it's a young decade. Ivanesovic broke Becker for the first time all week to win the first set, and then Becker did the same, only more dramatically — breaking Ivanesovic's invisible service in the final game of the second set to even the match. As the return winner left his backhanded racket, Becker kissed his fist, then sat, legs dangling, atop a corner scoreboard, toweled his face and taking in, like Bruce Springsteen, the deafening madness he had created.

He won that semifinal on a third-set tiebreaker, on his fifth match point, falling on his shoulder to retrieve a volley, bumping his head; then jumping up to put away the winner, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).

If that match was the surgery that repaired Becker's competitive heart, the final Sunday amounted to the amnesia. Courier had avenged his 1991 final defeat by beating No. 3 Pete Sampras in the other semifinal, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-4). But he could not turn the trend against Becker, not in Germany, not on his birthday.

Courier was broken midway through the first set, and later in the second. He had forced only two break points when suddenly he upended Becker to open the third set, and for a moment then the 9,000-seat Festhalle sounded like an airport lobby when the announcements. But Becker is 6-0 against

Courier, in both good times and bad, and Becker broke right back to even the set.

In his semifinal, after a bad call, Courier had meanly whacked a ball at the off-leading line, and that somehow — along with the boos he earned — pumped him up to turn the match around. (More humbly, he also misjudged his very limited leaping ability while chasing down a Sampras volley and put his foot through a stubby courtyard door. See: Munster, Herman.)

He also complained a few times Sunday, especially when every ball off the tape seemed to help Becker win the points.

"I am a little tired; I got the whole spectrum of tired," said Courier, who then wondered whether he might get away with playing only doubles in the Davis Cup final against Switzerland, Dec. 4 to 6.

"And you know, I wish I could get a tape of the match when he [Becker] lost 1 and 2 to Henrik Holm in Tokyo, because that is not

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Seles Defeats Navratilova in Slims Final

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In one of the most dominant performances in women's tennis, top-seeded Monica Seles swept aside Martina Navratilova on Sunday to capture her third consecutive Virginia Slims Championship.

It was an unannounced display of shot-making as Seles posted a 7-5, 6-3, 6-1 victory in the \$3 million, season-ending tournament.

Navratilova, after all, played nearly flawless tennis. Yet, except for a brief moment in the first set, she never was really in the running for the \$250,000 winner's purse. Instead, the woman who has won more than \$18 million in her career had to be content with \$120,000 for being runner-up for the second straight year.

Seles showed the single-session record Madison Square Garden crowd of 18,257 why she is the world's top-ranked woman player. For on this day, the incredible shots were routine, the impossible ones came only every other game.

"She's just too good," Navratilova said. "She didn't make any unforced errors."

In the semifinals on Saturday, Seles defeated Gabriela Sabatini, 7-6 (8-6), 6-1, and Navratilova downed Lori McNeil, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.

The 36-year-old Navratilova was the crowd favorite this time. And when she picked up her post-match check, she cried when she received a three-minute standing ovation.

Navratilova was making her 14th appearance in the Virginia Slims Championships.

In the opening game, Seles kept Navratilova pinned to the baseline, dictating the point. Navratilova was able to work her way to the net only once, and she won that point when her strong forehand volley into the corner was returned into the net.

Even on her own serve, Navratilova was forced to stay back if she didn't get her first serve in, so heavy were Seles's returns.

But by attacking at just the right moments, Navratilova drew first blood, breaking Seles at love in the ninth game.

The final point came when the left-hander ruffled a forehand service return cross-court that only a reflex action allowed Seles to get her racket on the ball, but not enough to direct it anywhere.

That meant Navratilova was serving for the set, an enviable position for someone Evert once called a "front-runner."

Seles, though, wasn't conceding anything. She just raised her power game to another level, hitting darts to the far reaches of the blue carpet.

"It's amazing to me that she can hit the ball that hard and still keep it in the court," Navratilova said. "She hits closer to the sidelines than anybody else out there. And with pace and with topspin."

Seles, who added yet another trophy to go with the ones she collected at the Australian, French and U.S. Opens, said: "It's a great way to end it up."

SIDELINES

Frost Wins Japanese Golf in Playoff

MIYAZAKI, Japan (AP) — David Frost of South Africa succeeded Sunday in his first attempt on the Japanese tour, winning the Dunlop Phoenix Tournament in a playoff with Kiyoshi Murota of Japan.

Frost forced the playoff with a final round of 5-under-par 67, tying Murota at 11-under-par 277 for the 72 holes of regulation play. Murota shot a 69 in the final round.

In the playoff, both paired the first hole, but Frost sealed his victory with a safe two-putt par from 36 feet (11 meters) on the second. Murota took a bogey 5 after missing the green with his approach shot. Naomichi Ozaki of Japan and Jose-Maria Olazabal of Spain tied for third at 278.

Hawaiian Wins Sumo Tournament

FUKUOKA, Japan (AP) — Akobono, a 23-year-old Hawaiian, won the Kyushu Grand Sumo tournament on Sunday and could be promoted to the highest ranking, *yojokuna*, if he does well at the first tournament next year.

Akobono, whose real name is Chad Rowan, made his debut in the traditional Japanese sport four years ago. He weighs 207 kilograms (456 pounds) and is 2.04 meters (6 feet, 7 inches) tall. He won his second tournament by shoving competitor Mitsushimaru (Fumai Penitenti) out of the ring for a 14th victory in 15 bouts.

Another Hawaiian, Kunitoki (Sawana Fuzumi Aisano), accused the sumo authorities of racism after being turned down a seventh time for the yokozuna title.

Philadelphia to Tax Visiting Players

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philadelphia officials and representatives of the four major-league sports have reached an agreement to allow the city to tax visiting athletes.

The city initially wanted to collect taxes, interest and penalties on wages that hockey, basketball, football and baseball players earned in Philadelphia as far back as 1986. The 4.3 percent tax will extend only to 1991, the players' associations said in a statement. Other cities, including New York and Detroit, already collect wage taxes from visiting athletes. Residents of Canada who play for Canadian teams are exempt from the tax under a tax treaty with the United States.

Agreement Reached on Sale of Giants

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bob Lurie, blocked from selling his Giants baseball team for \$115 million, has agreed to accept a \$100 million offer from a local group who will keep it in San Francisco.

The agreement is expected to win approval from the other club owners. The deal gives Peter Magowan, chairman of Safeway Inc., control of the Giants as managing general partner. Lurie would retain a \$10 million interest as limited partner for four years.

Last summer, Lurie said he planned to sell the team to a group of Florida investors who wanted to move the Giants to their state.

Fitcher Rick Satchell has signed for another year with the Baltimore Orioles, getting a 1993 contract that will guarantee him \$2 million plus incentives. Satchell, 36, who signed a one-year contract as a free-agent before the 1992 season, was 16-15 with a 4.47 ERA last season.

For the Record

David Caspese raced 60 yards for a last-minute try Saturday as world champion Australia overpowered Wales, 23-6, in a rugby union international Saturday in Cardiff.

Finland's national soccer coach, Jukka Vakkila, has resigned after the team's third loss in a row in World Cup qualifying matches. (Reuters)

Sureswop Krishna, 62, the jolly, no-nonsense Indian cricket umpire famed as much for his girth as the fairness of his officiating, has died in New Delhi. (AFP)

Hawks End a Skid, Add to Celtics' Woes

The Associated Press

The Atlanta Hawks finally won a game at home, which continued the Boston Celtics' slide in the National Basketball Association, as Dominique Wilkins scored 41 points and grabbed 16 rebounds for the Atlanta Hawks, 116-107, Saturday night. Their first victory in four games at the Omni extended the Celtics' losing streak to five, their longest since February 1989.

Stacey Augmon matched his season high with 22 points as the Hawks ended a three-game losing streak. The Celtics dropped to 2-7, their worst start since opening 2-12 in 1978-79, the year before the arrival of Larry Bird.

Bullets 126, Jazz 109: In Landover, Maryland, rookie Tom Gugliotta scored 39 points, getting 16 in the decisive third quarter, as Washington ended its 10-game losing streak against Utah.

The Bulls hadn't beaten the Jazz since February 1987 and were 0-8 at home against the Jazz since November 1983.

Gugliotta made 17 of 24 shots, grabbed 15 rebounds and had five assists. The 39 points were the most scored by a rookie this season.

Karl Malone had 22 points and 14 rebounds for Utah, which came in with a four-game winning streak and a 4-0 record on the road.

Knicks 92, Magic 77: Charles Smith scored a season-high 26 points in New York and helped Patrick Ewing give rookie sensation Shaquille O'Neal of Orlando his first lesson in NBA defense.

The Knicks, second in the NBA in points allowed and next-to-last in scoring, led by as many as 18 in the first half while holding O'Neal to seven points. But Charles Oakley, who helped Ewing keep O'Neal away from the basket, was spotted 3-42 into the second quarter with his second technical foul.

With Oakley out and Ewing and Smith in foul trouble, O'Neal and Nick Anderson rallied the Magic to 74-70 with 8:35 left. But that was the closest they got, and the Knicks held Orlando, which still leads the Atlantic Division by a half-game, 38 points under its average.

Chippers 111, Suns 107: Los Angeles overcame a 44-point, 17-rebound effort by Charles Barkley, using 27 points by Ron Harper to end a four-game winning streak by visiting Phoenix.

Playing his seventh game for the Suns, Barkley scored six more points than he did in any of his 75 games last season with Philadelphia. He has 81 points in two games this season against the Clippers, with 37 on opening night, when the Suns inaugurated their new arena with a 111-105 triumph.

Kevin Johnson, making his regular-season debut after missing the first six games with a strained groin, had 10 points and seven assists.

Lakers 120, Bulls 118: Chicago's Michael Jordan scored 54 points, but Wade Davis scored the final two of the game as the Lakers won in overtime Friday night.

Divac, fouled by Jordan as he drove the lane, made two free throws with 2.2 seconds left to end Chicago's six-game winning streak. Jordan and Magic Johnson found a few quiet moments to chat before the game, sitting on some steps near the locker rooms at the Forum.

"It was good talking to him. This is the first time we've spoken since he retired again," Jordan said. "He wished me good luck, but hoped I would have an off night."

Pistons Suspend Rodman
The Detroit Pistons have suspended two-time All-Star forward Dennis Rodman indefinitely without pay, United Press International reported.

Rodman, who came to training camp late after declaring between seasons that he was retiring, hasn't played since injuring a knee in the Pistons' fourth game of the season. Team officials have cleared him to play but the seven-year veteran has not accompanied the club on its western road trip.

Rodman, 31, led the league in rebounds with 1,530 in 1991-92 and became the Pistons' all-time, single-season rebounder. He is a two-time NBA defensive player of the year, winning in 1990 and 1991.



Shaquille O'Neal of the Magic sent Patrick Ewing sprawling but the Knicks rebounded to win.

Arazi Retired From Racing

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arazi, an international champion at age 2 and an international puzzle at 3, will become a stallion at 4 and race no more.

The end of the colt's racing career was announced Saturday in England by Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum of Dubai, who paid \$9 million last year to buy a half-interest in the horse from Allan E. Paulson and who will now buy full control.

Arazi will stand at the sheikh's Dalham Hall Stud in Newmarket, England, for a stud fee of \$35,000.

"We contemplated keeping him in training," said Anthony Stroud, the sheikh's racing manager. "But we purchased into the horse to breed because of his blistering speed and talent."

Arazi, a Kentucky-bred son of Blasting Groove, blazed onto the scene in 1991 by winning six of his first seven races in France and then won the Breeders' Cup Juvenile by five lengths. But he underwent arthroscopic surgery on both knees, ran eighth in the Kentucky Derby this year and 11th in the Breeders' Cup Mile three weeks ago, and retires with three victories in 14 races and earnings of \$1.2 million.

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LANGUAGE

A Fist Halfway Down Your Throat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Newsweek, in "The Inside Story" of the '92 campaign, points out proudly that "Mark Miller was given extraordinary access to the inner workings of the Clinton campaign, thanks to the permission of the candidate himself." Miller reports an episode of interest to students of vivid figures of speech in general, and of Southern American dialect in particular. When the Bush campaign suggested that Clinton's "people first" economics would mean higher taxes for everyone who makes more than \$36,000 a year, Clinton, according to Newsweek, blew up. Speechwriter Paul Begala sought to assuage his anger, Miller reports, but Governor Clinton said: "I want to put a fist halfway down their throats with this. I don't want subtlety. I want their teeth on the sidewalk." This is not the cherubic, resolutely respectful Clinton that a plurality of American voters came to know and love. Historians and biographers will look at that direct quotation and ask: Was the reporter present to hear the words? Was his source Begala or someone else who was

formant from Florida is cited in the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States as saying, "You'd be picking up your teeth off the floor with a broken arm." Hall's collocation at the University of Wisconsin recall, "All I cannot immediately cite, a detective novel look could think of was how good his teeth would look on the floor." (Says the woman from DARE: "We could really use a concordance of Mickey Spillane.") Will the president-elect, once ensconced in the White House, lose connection with the figures of speech of his campaign trail? Or will he emulate Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson and retain them, as he likes to say publicly, until the last dog dies? Assuming the quotations attributed to him in Newsweek's "Inside Story" are accurate, we can await future memoirs by sides along the same revealing lines. Sometime or later, there will be a confrontation between President Clinton and the Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, who has an especially toothy smile. Dialecticians can't wait for a confirming citation.

The one-word headline of New York Newsday read: Blowout!

To some, this meant landslide which had replaced avalanche in political parlance for "overwhelming election victory." To political lexicographers, it meant that an old word had a new meaning. Blowout began in the language as a synonym for ruckus and was used alongside ruckus and ruckus. When automobiles came along at the turn of the 20th century, it was a depiction of the bursting of a pneumatic tire. (Electricians, heart specialists and oil-well drillers: do not send angry postcards about the suppression of arcs, aneurysms and the uprush of fluids; we're dealing here with the general lingu.)

In this generation, the most common meaning of blowout was "raucous party, swinging shindig," in the new American Heritage Dictionary, the citation from Vanity Fair: "Lunch was a billion-calorie blowout inside the pool."

Meanwhile, the expression to blow away took root, meaning "to overpower, to crush all resistance"; extending the metaphor, a music lover could be "blown away" by the latest hip-hop. (Strictly speaking, the noun should be blow-by, but nobody speaks slang strictly.)

Was the 1992 result a blowout? No; although no objective standard exists, especially in a three-way division, a difference of 10 points in the popular-vote percentages would be indisputably a blowout in the Electoral College, the number 400 might be the defining adjective for the Clinton victory; those who went for landslide and blowout added that they meant in the Electoral College.

Use all current meanings in a sentence: On the way to the blowout after the blowout, the victors' motorcade had a blowout.

New York Times Service

International Classified Appears on Page 5

Peter Greenaway and the Sound of Clouds

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To promote its vast, and for the most part unseen, drawing collection, the Louvre invites an intellectual celebrity — a combination that is uniquely French — to curate a drawings show on a theme of his choice. The first such exhibition, a couple of years ago, was called "Memoires d'Aveugle" ("Blind Memories") and was by the distinguished and mystifying philosopher Jacques Derrida. The second is by the British filmmaker Peter Greenaway.

Greenaway says he was actually invited before Derrida but was too busy. His show, which he calls "Flying Out of This



Peter Greenaway, left, in front of scene from his film "The Belly of an Architect."

MARY BLUME

World," and which is more poetically titled "Le bruit des nuages," or "The Sound of Clouds," in French, has just opened and continues until Feb. 1. Greenaway will give a public lecture on his choices on Dec. 5 and the exhibition is accompanied by a retrospective of 24 of his films.

Although he may not be as distinguished as Derrida, Greenaway has proved equally mystifying since his film "The Draughtsman's Contract" became a surprise success 10 years ago, leading to other works of formal beauty, mathematical precision and complex private allusions. Greenaway's films not only invite deconstruction but demand it if one is to make head or tail of them.

Before becoming a film director, Greenaway, 50, was a film editor and before that an art student. He continues to paint (he will exhibit in New York's SoHo this winter) and also to write unpublished novels as well as his own scripts. He has three films ready for shooting and is editing one that he hopes will be shown at the Cannes Festival.

"It is based on a half-heard, half-whispered story about a child saint," Greenaway says. At its simplest the new film is based on a remark from his "The Cook, the Thief, His Wife and Her Lover" to the effect that in our world the good are seldom rewarded, the bad are seldom punished, but the innocent are always abused.

Greenaway's films are not, however, to be taken at their simplest. This one is called "The Baby of Macon" because he spent a vacation there and because Macon is not far from the French town of Nevers, where Alain Resnais shot Greenaway's favorite film, "Hiroshima mon amour." Despite its rather specific title, "The Baby of Macon" also refers to Cosimo de' Medici, the Counter-Reformation, and to the debased tradition of history painting. A subtle concern of the very contemporary subject of child abuse. It is all, Greenaway says, seen through the Baroque imagination.

Peter Greenaway considers himself a

man of the Baroque and blames the failure in France of his last film, "Prospero's Book," on the curious proposition that "the French are perhaps not very interested in the Baroque — their century is really the 18th and not the 17th."

He believes that we are in a Baroque age today. "We live in a time of excess — excess population, excess information. Another characteristic of the Baroque is illusion and film is almost entirely connected with shadows, there's nothing there. If Bernini were alive today he'd be over the moon at the apparatus he could play with."

Like Derrida, Greenaway chose drawings by Chassériau and Redon. Among the 100 works in "Flying Out of This World," there are inevitably Baroque artists but also Goya, Delacroix, Constable, and Victor Hugo's drawing of a hanged man, a punning reference to gravity as the weight that pulls a body to its death and also to gravity in the sense of gravitas.

Greenaway's theme of flying leads to an exploration of falling — the fall of man and also of such individuals as Icarus and Sappho plunging from her rock. "The bodies plunge through the surface of the Earth and break through to the circles of hell related to Dante's ninth circle, where the wings still beat in terms of nightmares underneath the circles of the Earth," he remarks.

One could well imagine Greenaway, with his stately mien and pointed chin, in a 17th-century full-bottomed wig, an image reinforced by the fact that while talking he twiddles with a white feather as if it were a quill pen. The feather has fallen from a huge pair of wings intended to symbolize the flight of Icarus but which has been the subject of last minute objections on the part of the Louvre.

"The authorities here regard it as too much kitsch, I think, for the august walls of this building. But I am a filmmaker and filmmakers tend to be showmen."

Greenaway's showmanship and his fascination with taxonomy, a word that often enters his conversation, as well as the conceits he delights in may be again full retained by the Louvre but are in full flight in another exhibition, now on in three museums in Vienna. He was invited to choose 100 objects to represent the world. "One of the objects is a crashed airplane, so you can imagine the scale."

Other choices for the Vienna show include Freud's hat, a chain saw, a woman who arrives daily to sleep in public, a huge slice of a belly in reference to Greenaway's film, "The Belly of an Architect," and a Nazi gibbet. Taxonomy — counting with the intent of finding meaning — fascinates him in relation to form.

"Without wishing to overstretch the conceit, I suppose it's the way culture works and the way most civilization works — this desire to comprehend chaos by inventing or constructing structures of all sorts and sizes. If you've got the structure right, then maybe you can begin to understand the phenomenon."

In one of his films, Greenaway says that everything that exists exists to be put in a frame. "I suppose it's the argument of the taxonomist," he says. "The man who needs to catch every single butterfly in the world and pin it down somewhere with a rusty drawing pin."

In Greenaway's films he pins down all imaginable butterflies in an order available only to him: a series of conceits — another favorite word — that creates formal order. He has said that as a filmmaker he is basically a clerk.

Were his hero Bernini to return to Earth today, he might be as fascinated as Greenaway thinks with film, but this does not mean he thinks Bernini would be a film director.

"It's difficult to say. He was a great diplomat wasn't he, a great political animal," Greenaway said. "A film producer rather than a director, I think."

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including tables for Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America, with high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Nov. 20.

BOOKS

BAT BOMB: World War II's Other Secret Weapon

By Jack Couffer. 252 pages. \$24.95. University of Texas Press.

Reviewed by Curt Supplee

As we near the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima, the Manhattan Project will hog the historical limelight once again — unjustly obscuring one of the most ingenious inventions in the annals of organized slaughter: the bat bomb.

This top-secret program, begun in 1942 and code-named "Project X-Ray," was devastatingly cunning: A few million bats would be fitted out with tiny incendiary charges, packed into giant bomblike canisters, and released from U.S. warplanes just before day-

break over the invitingly fire-prone buildings of urban Japan.

As the canisters' parachutes unfurled, the containers would pop open, disgorging the winged avengers into the sky. Within minutes, millions of sleepy bats would flap off to roost in sundry crannies, only to explode in flames a few moments later as the charges went off, igniting hundreds of thousands of fires.

According to contemporary accounts, an estimated 80 percent of the structures in central Osaka were presumed to be highly combustible, made up of "fish-oil-soaked paper, fiber mats, bamboo and timber. The two million or so persons not killed outright would be left homeless.

"The effect," the bat bomb's inventor, an eccentric Pennsylvania dentist named Lytle Adams, wrote to Roosevelt, "would be a shock to

the morale of the Japanese people," rendering the population homeless and "their industries useless."

"As I vision it," Adams wrote the president, "the millions of bats that have for ages inhabited our beifries, tunnels and caverns were placed there by God to await this hour to play their part in the scheme of free human existence." If a sort of 10 planeloads, totaling two million bats, could "rid us of the Japanese pests," Adams effused. In retrospect, it might seem that Adams was at least a couple cans short of a six-pack, mental-healthwise. But in the first frantic months after Pearl Harbor, his plan made sufficient sense to attract the attention and backing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National Inventors Council, the Army Air Forces and the Chemical Warfare Service.

He was given approval to form a research team, including a bat expert from the Los Angeles County Museum and his 17-year-old protégé, Jack Couffer, the author of this beguilingly comical combination of war-tech history and memoir.

Couffer, now a California filmmaker, chronicles the project from its hasty inception to its greatest triumph (a test-run succeeded so well that it burned the Carlisle, New Mexico, military airfield to the ground) to its abrupt cancellation in 1944 as War Department planners realized what they had done.

In its heyday, the California-based X-Ray unit boasted a highly diverse crew of 20. The technical challenges were daunting. The team had to find out how much the bats could reasonably carry (about an ounce, according to experiments conducted in-

side a locked dirigible hangar commandeered for the purpose); invent a one-ounce fire bomb that could be attached to the bats (surgical clips eventually gave way to adhesive); and determine how the animals could be lured into artificial hibernation for air transport and then aroused at the last minute for their inflammatory mission.

But of course the War Department was counting on an even more exotic weapon, about which the evasive bat team had heard only cryptic rumors. Adams couldn't believe it: "We got a sure thing like the bat bomb going, something that could really win the war, and they're jacking off with tiny little atoms. It makes me want to cry."

Curt Supplee is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It would be hard to think of anyone who has contributed more to organized bridge in New York City in the past quarter century than Estee Griffin, who recently passed aw

Preparing for a national championship in the greatest test of any local organization, and Mrs. Griffin's leadership in 1974 was outstanding. Three months earlier she demonstrated her playing skill as South on the diagrammed deal.

West's impertinent opening bid did not prevent North-South from reaching four spades, but it nearly led the declarer astray. When East overtook the opening lead of the heart queen with the king, South led the king win and won the heart continuation.

She tried a diamond finesse ex-

pecting it to win, in which case she would have been safe against any normal spade division.

When the diamond finesse lost and a diamond was returned it was vital to guess the location of the spade queen. Since West would have led a club with an A-K-Q holding, it was clear that East held a high club together with the two red kings. That appeared to mark West with the spade queen to justify his opening bid.

Most players would fail at this point, but South had a subtle thought. East was an expert, and had not made the normal play of holding up the diamond king. He must want South to know that he held that card, and Mrs. Griffin drew the right conclusion. She ruffed her remaining heart with the spade jack, crashed the spade ace

and finessed the ten to make her contract.

WEST (D)

WEST (D)
♠ 4
♥ Q J 10 7 3
♦ A Q J
♣ A K 10

SOUTH
♠ K 10 7 6 2
♥ A 9 5
♦ K 9 5 4
♣ 5

East and West were
The bidding:
West 1 ♣
Pass 4 ♣
Pass

West led the heart queen.

Speed up the approval process.

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BRIDGES I & II

By Curt Supplee
BIB — During the past few weeks, a German newspaper has been publishing a series of articles about the Manhattan Project. The articles are written by a German physicist who was part of the project. The articles are written in a way that is both informative and entertaining. They provide a unique perspective on the project and the people involved.

The dollar, which has been trading at a level of 1.75 to the mark, has been trading at a level of 1.75 to the mark. This is a significant change from the previous level of 1.75 to the mark.

Spain set the Bank of Spain's rate for 1992 at 10.75 percent. This is a significant change from the previous rate of 10.75 percent.

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